THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 214

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MAP TO SHOW AMERICA IN EXACT DETAIL

Every Mountain, Valley and River Will Be Molded to Precise Scale

WILL TAKE 50 YEARS FOR ITS COMPLETION

Now Being Made at Wellesley, Mass.—Will Look as Earth Does 12 Miles Above It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The geographical and topographical wonders of the great relief map of the United States and Canada being constructed here lifts the study of Old Mother Earth from what to some is educational drudgery to the plane of an exact and captivating science.

Conceived by Roger W Babson, head of the Babson Institute, plans for this relief map have been amplified and rendered more practical by suggestions from many of the world's best known geographers. When completed it will not only be the largest map in the world, but as nearly accurate in its details of that part of the Western Hemisphere which it depicts as natural science and expert workmanship can make it. The completed map will have cost approximately $2,000,000, but its value to geographical and educational science is regarded as almost incalculable.

The map is 63 feet from east to west, and 46 feet from north to south, and comprises the territory from the Mexican border on the south to the far reaches of Canada and the Hudson Bay district of the frozen North. With a horizontal scale of four miles to the inch, and a vertical scale of one foot to four miles, this wonder map will not only reproduce the topography of the country with absolute exactness, but the landscape effects will be simulated to as perfect an extent as possible.

Map Round Like the Earth

The map will be in spherical form in exact ratio to the curve of the earth itself. It is exactly 10 times the size of the relief map of the Pan-American Union, owned by the United States Government at Washington, and is given an added realism by its spherical conformation, while that of the Latin Americas is on a flat surface.

Standing on the gallery 15 feet high which runs entirely around this miniature of an important section of the world, one may trace every transcontinental and subordinate line of railway, every river, every lesser or greater mountain; every city, village

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B. & O. Buys Up Control of Chicago & Alton

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Through purchase of control of the Chicago & Alton, the 1100-mile railroad which links Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, the B. & O. Railroad has placed itself in a position to give its two greatest rivals, the Pennsylvania system and the New York Central, even greater competition. Although the Chicago & Alton was thrown into receivership in 1922, it handles about half the passenger traffic between Chicago and St. Louis, as well as heavy freight traffic throughout Illinois and Missouri. About 40 per cent of its tonnage is mine products.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., acting as agents for the B. & O., purchased the 3½ per cent bonds for 80 and 6 per cent bonds for about 23. The bondholders have controlled the road since its receivership.

The deal is subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but since that body already has assigned the Alton to the B. & O. in its merger plan, there is no doubt in railroad circles that the purchase will be allowed to stand.

In banking circles it was said that bond obligations, plus defaults on interests, amount to almost double the net assets of the Chicago & Alton, so it is expected there will be virtually nothing for the common and preferred stockholders. These stocks have been the subject of much speculation. They closed on Aug. 6 at 6¾ and 6⅝, respectively.

CITY WATER PLANT PAYS ALL TAX BILLS

COLBY, Kan. (AP)—Colby citizens will have to get along another year with no municipal taxes to grow indignant over.

For the third successive year the City Council voted to let the municipal water plant wash away the city's bills.

During the last two years the earnings of the plant have paid administration bills, provided $200,000 for pavements, paid for new equipment and placed a balance of $45,000 in the city treasury.

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Swiss Send Favorable Reply to Briand Plan

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THE Quai d'Orsay has received the Swiss reply to Aristide Briand's memorandum regarding European federation. Replies have now been received from all nations addressed by M. Briand.

The Swiss approve the idea of a European union, but, like practically all the others, made reservations. The Swiss stress the position that Switzerland could not enter any federation without absolute neutrality guarantees. It is not, however, believed that the reservation will prove an insuperable obstacle in the federation plan.

Herriot Plans Peace Faculty at University

Definite Study of Pacific Means Is French Ex-Premier's Idea

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Edouard Herriot, former Premier, who has been for a quarter of a century the Mayor of Lyons, has aroused considerable discussion by his proposal to establish in the University of Lyons a peace faculty. This proposition is now submitted to the competent authorities and it is believed that it will be carried into effect.

The functions of the occupant of the chair would be not only to clarify such existing international law as promotes pacific settlement by conference but also to study and expound appropriate methods of the peaceful organization of nations. He should likewise codify an economic and political customs system. M. Herriot believes that methodical teaching on this subject would help to determine a stronger current in favor of the maintenance of peace among the peoples.

Among other aims would be the dissemination of information among the masses. M. Herriot's report, which was submitted to the Municipal Council, is somewhat lengthy. He makes the point that just as war called for preparation so does peace require careful organization and cannot be left dependent on haphazard circumstances. In order that the peace movement should be intelligently forwarded, he is anxious that the city with which he is peculiarly associated should lead the way.

The newspaper L'Ere Nouvelle, commenting on the idea, protests against those who perpetually describe pacifism as dangerous. "They represent a policy of international solidarity as a peril for France," it declares. "But why should there not be a technique of peace as there is a technique of war? Why should the work of destruction only have the privilege of being prepared while the work of international understanding is submitted to perpetual improvisation? We remain under the servitude of the adage of false wisdom.

VIRGINIA FORUM HEARS FLEXIBLE TARIFF LAUDED

10,000,000 Small Scale Farmers Called Backbone of Agriculture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The oppositon of organized American business to Government competition with private enterprise in the wheat stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board, its recognition of joint responsibility with the Government to work toward the abolition of industrial depressions and unemployment crises and its justification of a protective tariff were presented Aug. 6 to the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking informally before the round table on business and government, and again in a formal address at the evening session of the institute, Mr. Barnes paid high tribute to President Hoover, who "stood manfully alone for the flexible tariff and for a body of experts to apply its provisions," and declared that the flexible tariff is "a sign of good will toward other countries."

Mr. Barnes' insistence upon voluntary coöperative organizations of farmers as the real remedy for depressed prices, in direct line with the recent activities of Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, was taken here as an indication that the Chamber of Commerce is abandoning its former attitude of hostility to the activities of the board at the time when that body went into the wheat market to stabilize prices.

Farm Aid Discussed

A large part of Mr. Barnes' address on "Government as Umpire Only" was devoted to the Government program for farm aid through the Farm Board act. He warned against the presence of "exaggerated tradition and exaggerated sentiment" in dealing with the farm problem, and declared that the process of readjusting agriculture to the economics of industrial methods must necessarily be slow. He referred to the "undue emphasis on the traditional item of wheat and bread alone which diverts productive effort from more important channels of farm aid."

Mr. Barnes challenged current arguments from the Progressive Republican camp that the tariff does not benefit the farmer and insisted that the protective tariff does benefit farm prices in certain commodities. "There should be an effort to apply the protective policy fairly as a protective stabilizer of all industries, agriculture as well as others, and a public discussion which superficially and inaccurately broadcasts the generalization that the protective tariff does not reach the farm does a social injury, perpetuating a class resentment which is based manifestly upon a substantial measure of untruth."

The decline in home building in the United States is "probably the very heart of our industrial recession," Mr. Barnes asserted. This statement, following closely the announcement of the formation of the White House conference on home building and home ownership, was taken as a significant indication of the support of

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'Reds' Hold Strong Positions in Hills Outside of Changsha

Nationalists Occupy City but Communists Retain Posts on Outskirts—Movement Traced Indirectedly to Russian Influence

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Although Changsha, after being in possession of Communists for more than a week, is now occupied by Nationalist troops, it was reported Aug. 6 that the retiring "Reds" still occupy strong positions on the outskirts and surrounding hills. The Nationalist force is commanded by General Hochien.

The majority of the Communists apparently evacuated after pillaging the city, one group heading north toward Hankow and the other marching into Kiangsi to connect with Communists threatening Nanchang and Kiukiang. It is apparent their intention is to seize these two strategic cities, which is likely, as the Government has been unable to throw an adequate force into this area, owing to preoccupation in the northern rebellion.

Kuling, foreign mountain resort, was evacuated and preparations were made to similarly treat Kiukiang.

The first definite action by any foreign power occurs Aug. 7, when one company of British troops supported by machine gunners leaves for Hankow to be ready for emergencies if Communists attack Hankow, which is feared. The troops will remain aboard the cruiser until trouble breaks.

While it is impossible definitely to trace Moscow's support of the present movement, seeds were planted by Russia in 1927 and carefully nurtured, to extend money and material, although the movement now is powerful enough to continue without this support.

Large areas in southern Kiangsi, Kwangsi and Hunan are thoroughly Communized and receiving popular support. The original bandit and deserted soldier forces constitute a formidable "Red" army. The plan of the campaign shows the Communists, since 1928, have cut a wide corridor up from Amoy toward the Yangtse River, facilitating the landing of supplies, while the ruthless methods in exterminating landowners on pure Communist theories and establishing peasants on the land have furnished a stability which will prove almost impossible for the Government to overcome.

Investigators in the Communist area estimate that the district is so thoroughly held and Communized that it would take the Government, even if not embarrassed by the northern war, two or three years to dislodge the Communists.

Russian Communists Show Sympathy for Revolution in China

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The latest upswing of the Communist movement in China has excited the liveliest sympathy and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

EXECUTIVES BAR WAGE CUTS TO HELP BUSINESS

Five-Day Week Cited as Better Way to Accomplish Production Adjustment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Wages should be maintained at their present levels to promote business stability, and industrial and business organizations should not attempt to solve their production problems by salary or wage cuts, according to executives on several large corporations who expressed their views on Aug. 6 in reply to a query from Printer's Ink.

"Under American conditions of production the American workman produces more in a given unit of time than anywhere else in the world," Carleton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibb & Son, said. "He is therefore, entitled to higher compensation judged from any standard.

"Solution of the problem lies in an adjustment of production to present consumption requirements, which should be accomplished without a reduction in the wage scale, but rather by the adoption of a five-day week at the present weekly wage scale as a national business policy.

"When production requirements again assume normal proportions the six-day week can be reinstated by the adoption of a staggered holiday, with an actual gain in efficiency by working each crew on a five-day week schedule."

Excerpts from other replies received by Printer's Ink follow:

Howard Heinz, president H. J. Heinz Company—"In this enlightened age, when it is recognized that production is dependent upon consuming power, it is my judgment that large manufacturers and producers will maintain wages and salaries as being the farsighted and in the end the constructive thing to do."

William Wrigley Jr., chairman, the William Wrigley Jr. Company—"The Wrigley company will not reduce the present wage scale. Our business is better than last year, but would not reduce wages if it were not."

Charles C. Small, president, American Ice Company—"Our company has no intention of reducing wages or salaries. There is no reason for doing so, and believe in good wages to aid purchasing power."

A Weiland, vice-president in charge of production, the R. C. A. Victor Company, Inc.: "This company has made no wage or salary cuts, and in our large production program for the balance of this year we propose paying rates equal to those paid last year. We do not believe that this is the time to attempt to reduce the income of wage earners."

ADMIRAL URGES LIMITATION, NOT DISARMAMENT

Hepburn at Politics Parley Says Peace Motive Will Be Doubted

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The movement in the United States against building up its war fleet to the limit permitted by the London Naval Treaty threatens the good results to be expected from that treaty, Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Chief of Staff of the United States Navy, stated before the Institute of Politics here Aug. 7.

Speaking at the general conference on limitation of armaments, Admiral Hepburn said: "Such a proposal impugns our own sincerity as to the necessity and justice of the national policy enunciated by President Wilson, 'to maintain a navy second to none'; the policy that was boiled down to a nation-wide demand for 'parity' preceding the London conference."

Admiral Hepburn, who advocated the ratification of the London Naval Treaty before both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee, went on to say he believed "the only weight with which America speaks in the councils of the world on a question of armaments lies in its wealth and its obvious ability to indulge itself in any degree of armament that appeals to it."

The reason for this he sees in the inability of European nations to understand our abandonment of the League of Nations and our failure to respond to their appeals for security.

"If we fail to take the parity and other ratios for which we strove at London they will not understand that," he said. "They will not credit it to our desire for peace and America will go to the next limitation con-

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Afghan Tribes Move Against Indian City

PESHAWAR, Northwest Frontier Province, India (AP)—This frontier city, important in the defense of northwestern British India, was threatened Aug. 7 by an advancing force of hostile tribesmen.

The tribesmen, numbering 5000, were said to be concentrating west of Khajuri Plain, and troops have been moved out against them. Six squadrons of royal air force are actively engaged in bombing operations.

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Former King Amanullah of Afghanistan, who has been summering in his place on the Bosporus, embarked Aug. 7 hurriedly on an Italian steamer presumably for Rome. Because of the disturbed state of affairs in Afghanistan, politicians expressed the belief that his departure might be connected with events in his homeland.

ANTHRACITE MINERS RATIFY WAGE RATE

SCRANTON, Pa (AP)—The tri-district convention of the miners' union on Aug. 7 ratified the new anthracite wage contract.

Delegates to the convention voted immediately after John L. Lewis, president of the union, had finished a stirring talk in which he called upon the rank and file of the union to ratify the agreement. The contract is to run for five years and seven months, beginning Sept. 1, 1930.

OPPOSE AGITATORS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Social Workers' Congress adopted a resolution Aug. 6 pledging support of President Ibanez and his administration in its drive against anti-Government agitation in Chile.

FESS SUCCEEDS HUSTON TO G.O.P. CHAIRMANSHIP

Ohio Senator Gets Full Power—R. H. Lucas, Executive Director

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The executive committee of the Republican National Committee assembled here Aug. 7, received and accepted the resignation of Claudius H. Huston as chairman of the committee.

In his place the committee named Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, national chairman and Robert H. Lucas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, executive director of the national committee. Ernest L. Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was named national committeeman from Louisiana, as recommended by the Republican State Committee of Louisiana.

George de B. Kein, of New Jersey, was elected to fill the position of secretary, left vacant by the resignation of Franklin W. Fort of New Jersey several weeks ago. The position of director of the women's division, just vacated by Mrs. Louise M. Dodson, will be left unfilled until the full national committee meets in the fall. Mr. Fess becomes ex-officio chairman of the Executive Committee.

The committee meeting followed a cut-and-dried program as had been predicted after the nominees had been selected immediately after Mr. Huston announced his intention of submitting his resignation to the specially called meeting.

Immediately following the meeting a "harmony luncheon" was held at the White House with President Hoover as host. Both Mr. Huston, the outgoing national chairman, and Mr. Fess, the incoming, were present as well as all members of the executive committee who were in Washington for the meeting.

Mr. Fess was appointed national chairman only for a temporary period to extend until the fall meeting of the full national committee, some time in September or October. In the meantime, he will be chief supervisor of Republican plans for the November congressional elections. Mr. Fess has the reputation of being the most regular of regular Republicans. He was keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention which nominated Hoover for the Presidency.

After 10 years as president of Antioch College in Ohio, Mr. Fess turned to politics and has served since in both the House and the Senate. He is at present Republican whip in the Senate.

The new executive committee chairman comes from Kentucky. He was scarcely known in Washington until his appointment as commissioner of internal revenue.

Col. Horace A. Mann, one of the southern campaign managers in 1928, said that he is leading a movement for a new southern organization to keep "designing political hijackers from invading the Southland every four years and robbing her of the right to a legitimate representation at Republican national conventions."

Mr. Mann and other politicians who worked with him in 1928 have differed with the Hoover policy of making federal appointments in the South since the election. Now they are frankly serving notice that they will attempt to seat delegations at the 1932 convention that will oppose Mr. Hoover. The Administration has set up committees in certain of the southern states whose recommendation for office-fillers it has been accepting over those proposed by old-time politicians in the South.

Prominent Republican politicians here failed to take any public notice of the Mann announcement.

In a statement made as he submitted his resignation, Mr. Huston declared that he had become the main target of abuse and of a "whispering campaign" that was generally directed against the Republican Party and the Administration. His personal inclinations were to fight to a finish, he added, but, putting the interest of party before personal considerations, he decided to resign.

"Every accusation made by the Senate (lobby) committee," he said, "was so completely refuted that its final report to the Senate charged no wrong-doing and the opposing party, since that time, has found no advantage in pursuing me further."

GRAIN CROPS CUT HEAVILY IN WEST BY DRY WEATHER

Corn, Oats, Rye, Cotton, Shrivel Up in Worst Drought Known to Midwest—Extreme Heat Adds to Loss

PRICES ON CHICAGO MARKET JUMP AHEAD BY SHORTAGES

Kentucky Corn Crop Reported 75 P. C. Lost—Iowa Said to Be 20 P. C. Off, and Kansas 25 P. C.—Shrinkage Will Be More, Lacking Rain

Drought and extreme heat in the great cereal-growing sections of middle western United States are reported in a survey, conducted by The Christian Science Monitor, to have made serious inroads on all crops, and especially heavy losses on corn and cotton.

This is reflected in the sharp advance in Chicago of prices on corn. September corn went from a low of 72 cents to a high, Aug. 6, of 101⅜. Where there had been a crop estimate of 3,000,000,000 bushels it is now believed that it will not top 2,000,000,000.

One redeeming phase of the situation is that the wheat surplus apparently will automatically solve itself as it is being fed as stock feed in place of corn.

The arid section is widespread and of unprecedented severity, not alone because of the drought but by the unusually high temperatures that have prevailed since early in July.

In several Midwest states temperatures have been at or close to the 100-degree mark from a few days to several weeks. Kansas is one of the states most affected. A large part of its corn crop is reported already ruined, and the rest of it endangered.

Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, is reported to face a 20 per cent loss in its crop. Kentucky has lost 75 per cent of its corn and there is at least a 25 per cent loss in Indiana. Corn in Texas had been harvested before the arid spell, but the cotton has suffered severely, it being estimated that the crop will be short about 800,000 bales.

Other states report much the same conditions, although Wisconsin and Minnesota are not far from normal. Much depends on the imminence of rain in most of the states most severely affected.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Corn futures at Chicago closed Aug. 6 7⅛ to 7⅝ cents higher than on Tuesday, marking a violent upturn in a series of advances which has carried the price of December up from 66¼ cents on July 8 to 97½ cents Aug. 6, with an appreciation of 31¼ cents in less than one month. In the same period September corn went from a low of 72 cents in the latter part of June to $1.01⅜ on Aug. 6.

This sensational advance in prices reflects the impression on the trade of one of the most startling crop reversals of form ever known in the trade.

A month ago the majority of corn operators and handlers figured they were entirely on the safe side in figuring on a crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn. Today they are wondering whether the country will raise to exceed 2,000,000,000 bushels. The July government report indicated a crop of 2,8?2,000,000 bushels of corn, which with the normal increase would probably have made the final crop estimates 3,000,000,000 bushels or more.

Traders are now wondering whether the August government figures will not show more of a decline in condition than the private estimates, which were reduced 400,000,000 bushels or more during the month. The private estimates were made up 10 days ago, and since then the damaging heat and drought have taken a heavier toll than any time so far.

Britain Sees End of Long Slump Coming

Though Unemployment Is at Peak, Turn in Trade Tide Is Visible

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Although the number of unemployed in Britain on July 28 was officially stated in a report of Aug. 7 to have passed the 2,000,000 mark, the beginning of new confidence is recognizable in industrial circles concerning the future trend of the employment situation.

The actual figure of 2,011,467 is the highest total recorded since July, 1921. The slide toward the 2,000,000 mark which has been developing since the year opened, has not been affected by those seasonal variations which generally help to alleviate depressions. Statistics prepared by the British Ministry of Labor prove, however, that the personnel of the unemployed is constantly changing. Indeed only approximately 30,000 men and 1200 women were unemployed for a continuous period of one year in 1929.

The average period of unemployment for that year was about two months, and though in the current year this average may be higher, the same considerations apply. It is felt, moreover, that Britain's peculiar manufacturing and shipping position places her in a different category from other nations. Britain is much more dependent on international conditions than other countries, and since the World War her industrial activities have been largely influenced by political complications abroad.

Signs of Improvement

But there is reason to suppose that matters are mending. The problem of Indian discontent is to be threshed out at a round table conference in November, and if settlement is reached, this should aid business. Similarly it is hoped that debt negotiations with Russia, due for consideration in autumn, will result in the extension of trade there. The Anglo-Rumanian treaty, now signed, enhances prospects in that direction, and in other ways the international trend is expected to move in favor of Britain. Unemployment figures have not necessarily reached their peak, but it is believed that a world situation is developing that should assist British trade. Unemployment also is being viewed more and more as a consequence of transitory movements in modern trade.

Sir William Beveridge, head of the London School of Economics, said recently: "Some things in Britain's destiny are beyond management by its governments and its leaders; the slow vast forces shaping and reshaping the

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Iowa Corn Loses 20 P. C. of Crop by the Drought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Damage to the Iowa corn crop, chief in the nation, may possibly run as high as 20 per cent, it is estimated by Charles D. Reed, director of the Weather and Crop Bureau. Nevertheless, Iowa is in better shape than various other states, he said, and farmers have not taken a pessimistic view.

Conditions in the State differ widely, Mr. Reed pointed out, making it difficult to make statements covering Iowa as a whole. In northeastern Iowa, in the vicinity of Waterloo, the corn crop appears better than the average. In certain regions in southern and western Iowa, the crop is no better than half the normal.

It appears that the damage will run on the whole five bushels or more per acre probably not as high as 10, and because of the huge size of the Iowa corn crop, this will amount to millions of bushels. The 10-year average is 40 bushels per acre. Less bottom firing than in other dry years indicates a better sub-soil condition, but the killing of top-leaves and tassels is regarded by many as serious. Reports show excellent yields of winter wheat and early oats and fair yields of late oats and barley.

Kentucky Corn 75 P. C. Lost by the Drought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky's corn crop, according to reports to the weather bureau, is at present 75 per cent destroyed by the drought and heat and J. L. Kendall, forecaster, estimates that another week or ten days of present conditions will practically destroy it. Corn is the chief crop in Kentucky.

The soft wheat and oats crops are good, however, and farmers are feed-

Big Cotton Area To Be Opened by New Turkestan Railway

This is the third of a series of 10 articles contributed by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent in Moscow on the recent opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AINA-BULAK, Kazakstan — The first of the major enterprises contemplated under the Soviet Five-Year plan of economic development was opened in this remote southeastern corner of Asiatic Russia when the northern and southern sections of the Turksib, or Turkestan-Siberia Railroad were formally joined here.

The northern terminus of this new line, which was begun in 1927, is at Semipalatinsk and the southern terminus at Lugovaya, a station on the Aris-Fruze branch of the main Moscow-Tashkent line. So Russia's trans-Siberian and central Asiatic railroads for the first time are directly linked up; an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles obtains its first railroad service; and a vast, isolated and comparatively little known part of the Soviet Union is brought into closer connection with the center.

Huge Cotton Area Planned

The main significance of the Turksib lies in the fact that it makes possible the direct transportation of grain from Siberia and Kazakstan to the cotton producers of Turkestan. This is calculated to facilitate the Soviet program of making Turkestan an almost exclusively cotton-producing region, replacing the grain crops which are raised there at the present time with cotton. A secondary economic advantage is that Siberian lumber can be easily brought into the treeless steppes of central Asia.

For hundreds of miles the new railroad runs roughly parallel with the frontier of western China, and if projected spurs are built directly up to the border of this huge region, which maintained full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union throughout the Sino-Soviet conflict over the Chinese Eastern Railroad in 1929, Soviet economic influence in that sphere will be powerfully strengthened.

Other benefits which are expected to accrue from the railroad are the linking up of the present capital of Kazakstan and Trotzky's former place of exile, Alma Ata, with the rest of the Soviet Union and the stimulation of local industrial enterprises along the line of the railroad. It is expected that there will be a lively development of shipping and fisheries on Lake Balkash, the eastern end of which is skirted by the Turksib.

Strategic Value

The new railroad possesses potential strategic significance. Linking the Trans-Siberian line with the existing railroads of Turkestan, it provides a third artery of communication with centhal Asia, in addition to the existing Moscow-Tashkent and Baku-Krasnovodsk-Tashkent lines. In the event of war it would facilitate the food supply of Turkestan and ease the strain on the other two lines.

The junction of the rails at Aina-Bulak and the running of the first trains from Semipalatinsk to Lugovaya and back again do not mean that the Turksib is completed. In the desire to achieve a junction of the

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Hawks Flies to West in Record Time of 14h. 50m. 43s., All by Daylight

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks, Los Angeles aviator, holds the record for the quickest east-west crossing of the United States.

Flying at an average speed of 179 miles per hour, Captain Hawks on Aug. 6 flew his low-winged monoplane from Curtiss Field, New York, to Municipal Airport, Los Angeles, in 14h. 50m. and 43s.

It was the first time a transcontinental flight had been made in full daylight. The Travelair plane touched the ground here at 4:50:43 p. m. (P. S. T.) after leaving New York at 5 a. m. (E. S. T.)

Captain Hawks lowered by 3h. 52m. the recent east-west record set by Roscoe Turner. He made refueling stops at Columbus, O., St. Louis, Wichita, Kan., Albuquerque, N. M., and Kingman, Ariz. Turner made but one stop on his flight.

Captain Hawks encountered stormy weather during most of the 2600 miles. He flew through rains between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Terre Haute, Ind., and severe storms from Albuquerque to the Arizona-California border.

Subtracting the time taken for the five stops Captain Hawks actually flew across the country in 13h. 35m. and 43s.

About 200 aviation enthusiasts hailed the flier as he flashed across the finish line at better than 200 miles per hour. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hawks, the flier's parents and Turner were on hand.

The aviator said his plane made a top speed of 240 miles an hour, but that he rarely kept it over 200. A 20-mile headwind cut his speed most of the way. He said he expected to start back to New York in a "few days" in an effort to better the present west-east crossing record.

Anti-Saloon League Girds Itself for Vigorous 1932 Election Drive

LITTLE POINT SABLE, Mich. (AP)—Executives of the Anti-Saloon League of America, gathered here in conference, already are preparing for another wet and dry fight in the 1932 Presidential election.

The Democratic Party, they concede, will be stronger than it was in 1928, and in the words of Dr. F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the league, the chances of having a Democratic nominee friendly to prohibition "are not very hopeful."

Gathered Aug. 6 for the opening session of their conference in a little church almost hidden by sand dunes, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, the League executives from all over the United States heard reports predicting few reversals for the cause of prohibition in the fall elections.

Although those elections are the immediate concern of the League, principal alarm was expressed over the activities within Democratic ranks thus far in advance of the next Presidential election.

To counteract those activities, Dr. McBride urged accumulation of a bigger war chest, strengthening of state organizations, and the planning of a definite offensive against the wets.

"I am of the opinion," Dr. McBride said, "that the time is over ripe to go to the public with a challenging call and program. A more adequate fund for a more adequate program is demanded if we are to meet the needs of the day."

"So far," he said, "20 primary elections have been held. In most districts and in most states the primary is the real election. We have not forgotten, however, in caring for the primaries, the nonpartisan methods of the league. Particularly in those districts where the vote is likely to be close in the election, we have made it a point to win drys in both major parties.

"These 20 primaries have embraced most of the doubtful districts. They have proved to be a cross section of the country, extending from Oregon to Maine and embracing the very critical states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois. It is within those states that the wets have had their chance to win. While the wets put on a big campaign and spent more money and effort than ever before, they have not made any worth-while inroads on the prohibition majority in Congress. There has been no loss of drys in either house. They were badly routed and disappointed in Pennsylvania. They have, however, become greatly encouraged over the nomination of Dwight W. Morrow in New Jersey."

ing oats and grinding wheat into feed to save their stock, especially brood stock. A few have sacrificed cattle because of lack of water and pasture. The 1930 hay crop has been about 50 per cent of normal. Tobacco, the chief money crop, would show a yield of 35 per cent if cut now, but rains within two weeks probably would bring this up to 70 per cent.

"When we consider that wheat was good and early potatoes were saved, with fruits and orchards showing a reasonable yield, Kentucky should be thankful," says Newton Bright, commissioner of agriculture. "Prices must go much higher because of a reduction in yield. Excellent roughage from shriveled corn, soy beans, etc., will go far to offset losses in hay."

North Dakota's Grain Crops Dwindle 25 P. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FARGO, N. D. — Blistered under three weeks' drought without previous state-wide parallel, North Dakota's small grain and corn crops have dwindled at least 25 per cent in the past month, agricultural experts agreed here Aug. 6 in formulating a report to President Hoover's conference on the subject.

The wheat crop, with 110,000,000 bushels in prospect July 1, is now estimated to be below 90,000,000. Flax, late corn, oats and barley have suffered parallel losses. Nearly all of the State's wheat will be prematurely ripened, below normal test weights and show exceptionally high protein content.

Illinois Corn Yield 25 P. C. Below Average

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Illinois corn yield is likely to be 25 per cent or more below the 10-year average, estimates Dean H. W. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, and director of the State agricultural experiment station and extension service.

Illinois' corn yield in the two most comparable years, 1901, was 22 bushels and in 1914 was 29 bushels. The 10-year average is 35 bushels. Corn prospects in northern Illinois are much better than in southern or central parts. Among conditions which are likely to lessen the damage to the corn crop are that corn fields are clean of weeds and that dry spring caused corn to root deeply. Oats, wheat and barley are better in quality and quantity than predicted. Fruit and vegetables are seriously damaged.

Part of Kansas Corn Lost; Rest Endangered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Prospects for a corn crop in Kansas are rapidly dwindling due to continued dry weather and temperatures near the 100 mark prevailing since July 4. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, says the crop in eastern and southeastern Kansas is gone beyond recovery. In the central section of the State the early corn is gone and late corn must have rain immediately if it is to make as much as one-third of a crop.

The corn crop in the western counties is in only fair conditiofi, according to reports. Recent rains in the extreme western section saved the late corn from complete destruction, and late corn is now well on its way to making two-thirds or more of a crop.

Grain sorghums are withering in the fields. A serious shortage of feed for live stock faces producers. Farmers are plowing their ground for fall wheat planting. Indications are that the wheat acreage will be materially increased for the 1931 harvest because of the short corn crop. Fields that are entirely gone will be sown to wheat, reports to the State Board of Agriculture indicate. Prospects are for a 13,000,000-acre wheat crop next year, compared to an 11,000,000-acre harvest this year.

Wisconsin Is Normal, With Good Corn Crop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin damage from heat and drought has been negligible, declares Walter H. Ebling, chief crop statistician of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Total precipitation is only slightly less than normal and rains have been opportune in all except a few scattered localities.

The corn crop looks excellent. The hay crop will be moderately good, though not equal to last year's bumper yield, and small grains, especially barley, present a better outlook than last year's crop. Charles Hill, chairman of the department, has pronounced the state dairy industry normal in contrast with reports from some other states.

Corn, Beans, Potatoes Hurt Most in Michigan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich.—Extreme heat combined with almost no rainfall the last half of July greatly injured Michigan corn, beans and potatoes which were at the critical state of development, it is reported by V. H. Church, agricultural statistician. Final yields of these crops largely depend upon the weather of the next 10 days as deterioration will continue under present conditions.

Pastures are dried up and some farmers forced to use dry feed. The hay crop is light and new seedings are seriously injured. Wheat, rye, oats and barley matured early and are yielding well. Showers in northern counties have reduced damage there in comparison with southern districts. Tree fruits are in fair condition but need rain.

Oklahoma Corn Damaged, Needs Rain to Save It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Immediate heavy rains are needed in Oklahoma if corn and small grains are to make a showing. Corn is either made or ruined on uplands, mostly ruined, while late corn stands a chance of making a short crop where it is in lower country.

Darso, milo maize and other drouth-resisting small grains must have rain soon. Cotton on upland is deteriorating, but rain would save the majority of crops, and the boll weevil factor has been materially cut. Truck crops are ruined. Pastures are spotted with some growth in local shower areas.

Losses for Arkansas Mount Into Millions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—In Arkansas the drought has caused an almost complete failure of all agricultural and horticultural crops. While an exact estimate of the damage could not be determined, the State will suffer a loss of millions of dollars in cotton and corn which has reached a state of deterioration beyond redemption.

Practically no fruit, vegetables, seed or foodstuff for live stock will be produced.

The rice crop, in the production of which the State ranks third in the United States, is in a critical state of development. While the acreage this year is 176,000 acres, or about 18 per cent more than that harvested last year, it is estimated that between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of the expected yield has been damaged.

Minnesota Conditions Not Far From Normal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Due to early moisture which has enabled crops to withstand the intense heat of the past three weeks, crop conditions in Minnesota are probably better than in any state in the Northwest. As a result, damage to all crops has been correspondingly light.

There has been a considerable shrinkage in corn and the potato crop promises to be light. Farm organizations report, however, that unless the heat continues without let-up for some little time, Minnesota's crops will not be far from normal.

25 P. C. Damage to Corn in Indiana; Wheat Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The corn crop in Indiana has been damaged 25 per cent by drought, it is estimated from reports of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and the State Department of Entomology. One-half of pastures are regarded as past redemption this season. Increased milk and butter prices are imminent.

Fruit has been reduced in size by heat and is subject to further damage if drouth continues. Oats crop has been damaged from 25 to 30 per cent. Grain is of average quality.

Wheat acreage was only 70 per cent of last year. Production is normal and quality of grain excellent. At least half a dozen towns and state farm at Pendleton face serious water shortage.

Proof of the Pudding Appears in the Eating

THE first half of 1930 is regarded as part of the depression period by most commentators. And yet dividend disbursements show that stockholders in leading industrial companies have received more in the aggregate during the first six months than a year ago. Twenty-six iron, steel and equipment companies paid $83,005,031, against $70,787,145 in the first half of 1929; 38 oil companies paid $187,840,590, against $176,866,785; 29 mining and metal concerns, $109,358,146, against $99,849,109; 16 chain stores, $53,844,220, against $45,171,544; 25 food companies, $82,103,301, against $68,962,068; 28 chemical and allied concerns, $93,183,709, against $87,787,424, and 67 important miscellaneous companies paid $161,682,586, against $150,066,380. The motor and accessories group and tobacco companies showed declines.

Montana Grain Suffers But Beet Crop Is Heavy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELENA, Mont.—Montana will harvest less than one-third a normal grain crop this year on account of excessive heat and drought. But on the great reclamation projects, the heaviest yield of sugar beets in years is predicted by the State Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Drought conditions for dry land farmers are the worst since 1919, and economic conditions are regarded as worse than that year because of low prices for products.

Northeastern Montana and the northwest section of the State will harvest nearly normal crops. The central portion is the hardest hit. Drought reduced the amount of water available for irrigation in mountain valleys of the section, a third of the State. Much grain in dry land sections is being pastured or cut for hay. Farmers who summer-fallowed wil have fair yields.

Cotton Suffers Most by Drought in Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—Local showers in all parts of the State in the last week broke up a drought that lasted from five weeks in some counties to two months in others.

Cotton was badly burned by the long dry spell, George Terrell, state commissioner of agriculture, stated. This year's crop will fall nearly 800,000 bales short of the average 5,000,000-bale crop of the State. Present conditions indicate the recent local showers, while helpful, were not heavy enough to offset the damage done by the drought. Only a long, steady rain over the State can now aid the cotton crop so that production will be nearly normal. The wheat crop of Texas was harvested before the beginning of the drought and was therefore not affected by it. Corn had also been harvested in many parts of the State before the dry spell so that the total corn production was but little affected.

Nebraska Unhurt, Save Damage to Corn Crop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb. — The Nebraska corn crop has been injured about one-third, A. E. Anderson, in charge of the State Federal Division of Agricultural Statistics, said. Reports from grain elevators throughout the State show that corn has stood the drought far better than was expected.

A good general rain would improve the situation sufficiently to make a fair corn crop. Conditions are good in western, central and south central Nebraska. Nebraska fortunately, Mr. Anderson said, has harvested one of its largest crops of small grain. The barley average is nearly three times the usual. Both oats and wheat acreages are above average, all with very good yields.

Corn in South Dakota Needs Rain to Save It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D. — Rain is badly needed in South Dakota to save what has been termed a 50 per cent corn crop. General drought conditions have prevailed in nearly every portion of the State for the last month, baking the soil and drying the corn. Rains within the next ten days would save a portion of the late corn crop, observers say.

A good small grain crop was assured for South Dakota with less than 35 per cent damage. Prospects well above the average were seen before drouth and lack of rainfall reduced small grain yields in nearly every portion of the State.

Missouri Faces Severe Losses on Hay and Corn

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The estimated drought loss in Missouri is $100,000,000 to $125,000,000, it is reported by F. B. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the experimental station at the University of Missouri. Dean Mumford says the chief losses are pasture, hay and corn. The prospect for corn is very bad. Immediate rains would improve corn prospects somewhat but the total corn production in Missouri will be far below previous low totals, he added.

Ohio Corn and Hay Crop Hard Hit by Arid Spell

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Corn and hay, Ohio's greatest crops, have been hard hit by the drought. Official estimates place the corn production at 50 per cent of normal, the yield being estimated at about 50,000,000 bushels as compared with 112,000,000 bushels in 1929. The hay crop has been cut 30 per cent, the estimated yield for 1930 being 3,150,000 tons as compared with 4,500,000 tons in 1929.

Last year the hay crop was valued at $48,000,000. This year it will bring in only $33,000,000. The corn crop in 1929 was valued at $84,484,000. This year it will be below $50,000,000 at present figures, it is said. As a result of the scarcity of pasture and feeds, the markets are being glutted with livestock. Small grain crops have not been nearly as hard hit as the corn and hay crops.

Drought Distinguished by Wide Area Affected

WASHINGTON—Dr. J. B. Kincer, crop expert of the Weather Bureau, speaking over the radio Aug. 6, said the present drought "is distinguished by the immense area covered and the record-breaking duration of deficient rainfall in many places, accompanied by high temperatures. Over most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains the drought is now in its third to ninth month, depending on the locality, and the warm period, with a few breaks, is entering its eighth week," he said.

"Now, if you will make a mental picture of the map of the United States, we will briefly describe just what has happened. Last winter a wide belt, extending from Maryland and West Virginia southwestward to the Gulf, had little more than half the normal rainfall, and, for the three spring months, March to May, like conditions prevailed from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina westward to the central Mississippi Valley.

June rainfall was scanty, especially in the middle Atlantic area and the Ohio and lower half of the Mississippi Valleys, with less than 10 per cent to only about half the normal. Following this, July was dry everywhere, extremely so in many places, and, in addition, the drought was aggravated by abnormally high temperatures.

"Where the winter and spring droughts overlapped, and with deficient rainfall in June and July, notably in Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia, the drought extends back to December, with 60 to 65 per cent of the normal rainfall for eight months, making it the longest and most severe drought of record. Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri have been dry since March, and in most places of this large area it was the dryest period in climatological history.

"For July Missouri had but little more than one-tenth of its normal rainfall; Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma only one-quarter to about one-third, while Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the northern Ohio Valley and Iowa received only a third to about half of the usual July amount. In many of these states it was the dryest July of record, and in the upper Mississippi Valley, especially in Iowa, the dryest in 36 years.

"Considering all aspects of the drought on a state basis, Kentucky is probably the hardest hit of any of the affected states, but conditons are also very bad in the Virginias and Maryland, Ohio, southern Indiana and southern Illinois, much of Iowa, Missouri and western cotton belt states, as well as many places in the great plains."

Help for Drought Area Offered on Every Side

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has received assurance from railroads of the country of their willingness to aid in any drought relief necessary and also has been notified by the American Red Cross that it stands ready to do anything it can to help in stricken areas.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, returning to the capital after canceling engagements on a speaking tour he was making in the interest of wheat acreage reduction, went immediately to the White House from the train to describe to the President conditions he found on his Western trip. He will take direct charge of survey of conditions that the President has asked the Agricultural Department to have ready Aug. 11.

Possibility that the Federal Farm Board might throw open its resources in behalf of the distressed farmers was suggested by Joseph E. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas. Mr. Robinson telegraphed the President that the Farm Board's $500,000,000 revolving fund be used for emergency relief operations in the drought stricken areas.

It was learned at the Farm Board offices that approximately $102,000,000 remains in the revolving fund and would be available in the event the President decides to take the step recommended by the Arkansas Senator.

ILLINOIS FARMERS EARN 3.7 PER CENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—The average Illinois farmer had a return of 3.7 per cent on his invested capital during 1929, according to a study made by the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. The figure was based on books kept by 1950 farmers in 90 counties of the State. Included in the calculated earnings was compensation for the farmers' management and risk as well as for the use of capital.

The most progressive of the farmers, it was found, earned enough to allow themselves $75 a month for their labor and management after they had been allowed 5 per cent on their capital.

MECKLENBURG SCHOOL CHILDREN NEED BOOKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The Negro schools of Mecklenburg County, with an enrollment of 4000 pupils are much in need of textbooks.

"We have $20,000 worth of school books, and $50 worth have been sold," Frank A. Edmondson, Superintendent of Schools, said. "The situation is very discouraging. The children need their books, but they have no money with which to purchase them."

RAILWAYS MAKE SAVINGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—According to he annual report of the South African Railways and Harbors Administration, 2378 suggestions for greater efficiency and economy in the service were received from employees during 1929. Of these, 442 were adopted and the approximate saving amounted to £9000.

ADMIRAL URGES LIMITATION, NOT DISARMAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ference in 1935 with less influence than it has ever had in such a gathering. Those who have the will to peace should be willing to face these practical facts."

Limitation Comes First

Turning to the merits of limitation of armament as opposed to disarmament, Admiral Hepburn said, "Limitation of armaments must be effected before reduction in armament, or disarmament, can begin.

"Those who demand disarmament rather than limitation and reduction of armaments are retarding the cause of peace and defeating their own objects. Limitation conferences have produced far greater results in furthering the cause of peace than all the work devoted to sweeping armaments into oblivion. The Washington treaty did more to improve the very unsatisfactory relations existing between America and Japan than any treaty of conciliation or arbitration could have done."

Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation, speaking at the same conference, regretted the "vague and illogical definition for aircraft carriers in the treaty of Washington" which he said was "perpetuated in a slightly more undesirable form in the recent London treaty."

"Were it not for the possibility of carrying planes on a naval craft," he explained, "the airplane might facilitate the work of limitation. . . . For it would enable each state to provide for its own defense without the use of weapons suitable for direct attack upon distant neighbors or even upon their seaborne trade."

Immunity Questions

Admiral Herbert William Richmond, British Navy, retired, spoke at the conference on the rights of private property at sea during time of war. History disproves the contention that such property is immune from confiscation, he said. It inflicts pressure upon the enemy, which Admiral Richmond did not consider unethical.

England would be foolish, he said, to abandon its opposition to the freedom of the seas in war time, as such an act would offer too great an opportunity to strike the "hermit crab under the shell." He expressed doubt that neutral signatories to a pact abolishing the capture of shipping at sea would enforce obedience if a belligerent signatory were to break its terms.

Speaking at his round table Admiral Hepburn credited the Kellogg-Briand pact with being the political basis for the London conference and credited the Washington conference with "abating the feeling of distrust and suspicion that grows from naval competition."

Speakers at the round table on the Far Eastern situation generally agreed that the only possible solution to the problem presented by Japan's small area and an increasingly large population lies in further industrialization of the nation. The difficulties to be overcome along this path are enormous, they admit, but they can see no other remedy.

"The productivity of agriculture may be increased slightly," Prof. George H. Blakeslee said, "but not to a great extent. Immigration cannot help the difficulty appreciably, since the white countries in the temperate zone are mostly closed to Japan and since," he pointed out later, "the Japanese people have shown an unwillingness to emigrate from their homeland. Comparatively few have gone to Manchuria, Formosa, and the northern provinces of Japan in spite of the efforts of the Government."

Industrialization Possible

Regarding industrialization, Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard said, "It is possible but has limitations, because there is some coal but little iron in the Far East and western industrial change was based on iron, steel and power, and not on markets only."

Yusuke Tsurmi, former leader of the Japanese Diet, said Japan's Chinese policy is that of maintaining peaceful conditions in China to protect Japanese business interests there. "China is our greatest market," he stated, "and you cannot serve your goods to an offended party."

Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan opened the round table on Pan-American problems with the statement that a constructive foreign policy in the Caribbean necessarily recognizes the United States has had, ever since the treaty of New Granada in 1846, special interests in this area, based on proximity and adjacency.

He referred to colonial government as a "benevolent alien dictatorship," and said in certain areas western civilization maintains political dictatorship over peoples who are believed to be incapable of governing themselves. Citing the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and Polynesia as examples, he said that the chief reason for the control of such areas is "economic."

BRITAIN SEES END OF LONG SLUMP COMING

(Continued from Page 1)

economic structure of the world and swift changes of personal desire that determine the future, affect work uncontrollably, outside their reach or beneath their feet. But unemployment is not of these. It is no mysterious visitation, but in the main the consequence of our own choices, the measure of how our industry adjusts itself to the changing world."

New Economies Effected

Something of this attitude is discernible in a memorandum on production and trade compiled by the economic and financial section of the League of Nations, which says: "Year by year new economies are effected and a larger product is obtained from a given supply of raw materials."

Thus with the old industries offering less scope for greater employment, faith is being shown in the new ones. While northern England's cotton trade has been depressed, it is significant that the trade of southern England has tended somewhat to restore the balance. These southern trades may be called new ones, such as motor manufacturing and wireless and electrical equipment concerns. Although cotton is depressed, it is nevertheless stated that Lancashire still exports as much as the rest of the world put together, and, although shipbuilding is not busy, Britain continues to construct half the tonnage of the world. The deduction drawn from these considerations is that the fundamental advantages which made Britain prosperous before the war remain virtually unchanged. At home, new industries are being encouraged; abroad, new ventures are being furthered. For instance, very rich copper deposits are being worked in northern Rhodesia, zinc and gold mines are being developed in Australia and New Guinea.

The British electrical and allied manufacturers' association in a trade survey issued Aug. 6 contends that conditions in Britain are more favorable in the United States or Germany because their production has fallen to the level of 1924 and has not gone below it. The report says: "Unemployment has been due to the effects of rationalization, an excessively conservative financial policy, lack of cooperation in industry and excessive importation of dumped foreign goods."

New Trade Outlook

The report further says: "In Britain there is at work a fundamental change in the national financial, industrial and fiscal policy, and until the real significance of that change is understood and action is taken accordingly, a condition of crisis must remain. Industrial reorganization is proceeding very rapidly in the principal exporting industries. Conception of trade relationships with other countries and with the Dominions is also changing rapidly and may have effect on the fiscal policy.

In finance there is undoubtedly less desire to make financial undertakings independent of industrial and trade conditions. It has become apparent at last that the prosperity of finance bears on the industrial strength of the country and not on the money rates. Coördination between all those factors has not yet been achieved and is only now being examined. When it is really carried out a marked recovery of British industry may be expected.

Workless in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP)—An unofficial estimate Aug. 7 said there were 450,000 unemployed in the country, due largely to the agricultural crisis.

Cotton Men Hold Up Judgment on Farm Board Value

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—In his annual report of cotton market conditions issued Aug. 6 Col. H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, said the question as to whether "stabilization or the natural ups and downs of the world's markets" is better for the farmer and consumer is in a fair way of solution through participation of the Federal Farm Board in the market.

"Whatever may be the result of the Farm Board's effort to help the market in the future," said Mr. Hester, "the fact remains that it has appeared to have had no influence on market values thus far as the season closes at the lowest point, the average July value of middling, ⅞-inch staple, in the 10 designated markets showing a decline of 6.08 cents a pound, or, say more than $30 a bale.

"Naturally individual speculators are averse to competing with the Government, and what with the constant interference by Congress and the operators of the Farm Board, the life of speculation or investment has been more or less stifled. How far the Farm Board might have benefited values, however, had not other influences tended to offset their efforts, is problematical. Low prices for silver, rubber and other basic articles the world over, the upset affairs in India, troubles in China and unfavorable conditions elsewhere abroad, have all tended to reduce the world's purchasing power.

"These have taken a serious part in causing the decline in cotton, which may have been more pronounced but for the Farm Board's operations. For these reasons, it is probably as well to await further events and final operations by the Farm Board before pasing final judgment."

"SAFETY BUTTONS" PRESENTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—More than 300 Buffalo structural workmen who have completed six months at their jobs without any mishap have just been awarded safety buttons by the Buffalo chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America.

VIRGINIA FORUM HEARS FLEXIBLE TARIFF LAUDED

(Continued from Page 1)

organized industry to the efforts of the President to stimulate home building.

Tariffs to Protect Wages

Turning to tariff policies, Mr. Barnes declared that "equalization of living standards here and abroad is the aim of our protective tariff policy."

He saw the United States "groping its way toward a fair program of protective tariffs that will simply protect wage scales in this country and at the same time stimulate other countries to raise their own standards of living and wages." The test of such a policy, he said, will be the presence of both domestic and foreign goods moving freely in the American market; but until such a time, American markets must not be given over to foreign goods produced by cheap labor.

"We have a right to try to maintain American standards until the rest of the world catches up," he said. "If European living standards were brought up to those of the United States, there would be no problem of surpluses in any country."

The agricultural depression was also the center of discussion at the round table of national country life. The problem of maintaining the small farmer in competition with the large-scale farmer was outlined by Dr. J. C. Galpin, of the Department of Agriculture, leader of the round table, who declared that there are 10,000,000 small scale farmers in the country, who constitute "the backbone of the American agricultural system."

Amateur Legislation

The thesis that there should be less special legislation and more general legislation, less "hobbling of administration by detailed statute as making for greater efficiency both in the administration and legislation of state governments," was presented to members of the round table of administration of public business by Henry L. Shattuck, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Shattuck outlined recent changes in the state government which, he said, had resulted in greater efficiency all along the line. He advocated the Massachusetts plan of general appropriations for highway and harbor bills, and broad discretion for the administrative agencies charged with spending the money. The making of appropriations in lump sums, he said, restores to the administrative branch of the state government the powers which it should properly exercise, and leaves the Legislature free from administrative details.

"I would encourage legislators who have given a good account of themselves, to return for as many terms as they are willing to serve," said Mr. Shattuck. "We need more professionals and fewer amateurs."

ENGLISH BOY SCOUTS TO VISIT DOMINION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Toronto Boy Scouts will be hosts to a party of Scouts from Leeds, Eng., during a coast-to-coast visit. The Leeds Scouts will land at Montreal, visit Ottawa, thence to Edmonton and then to Jasper Park. A hike through the Canadian Rockies with trek carts is an outstanding item on their program.

The English Scouts will arrive in Toronto as guests of the Toronto Scouts on Sept. 2, and will also be guests at the Canadian National Exhibition. Dr. G. F. Merton, District Commissioner and head master of Leeds Modern School, will accompany the party.

Liquor Permits Tell Sums Buyer Spends

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont. — Ontario will never have beer parlors, stated Sir Henry Drayton, head of the Ontario Liquor Commission, during a lengthy address before the Dominion Police Chiefs' Association here, when every angle of the Liquor Control Act was touched upon.

In future liquor permit holders will have a new form of permit book which will show the value of each purchase made and the whole total will appear. The total would be carried forward and could be seen at a glance. Thus each permit holder will be able to ascertain exactly how much he has spent on liquor.

Sir Henry suggested that wives of permit holders might indorse each purchase. Obviously this could not be compulsory. The purpose of the new form of liquor permit was to let the permit holder know whether he was "controlling his consumption of liquor." The new type permit will come into force next year.

Stricter rules for wineries in Ontario are to be formulated regarding the sale of wines to persons whose liquor permits have been canceled. A regulation is now being framed to cope with this evil. Several wineries are under suspicion and action is to be taken.

Beer Vats Become Farm Water Tanks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb. — Big cypress tanks that once served in this city as fermentation vats for the breweries, are now scattered about the farming country doing duty in a higher order of civilization.

These tanks have, in fact, been playing a part in the banishment of the water bucket that farm women in other times had to lug from the distant well into the kitchen, for they send the water by gravity into the homes as well as into the barns, and to the supply of the outside live stock troughs.

On a farm at Weeping Water, 50 miles from here, one former beer tank has been placed on a strong cement foundation. The manhole used for clean-out purposes at the brewery is the only sign to indicate from whence the tank came.

Were it not for the motor truck these tanks might never have been turned to the better purpose, but as it is, they have been transported bodily direct from city to country. So good is the material and workmanship in these tanks that though they are old, they still appear new, and promise to last for many years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 17, 1918.

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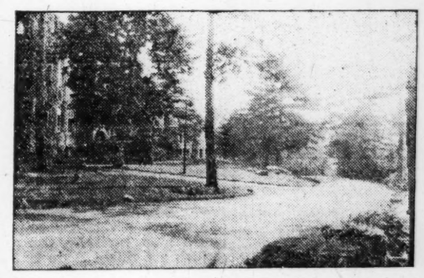

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BAY OF FUNDY POWER PROJECT TO START IN 1931

Electric Enterprise to Be Wholly Within Maine, Is Decision

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me. — Work on the Bay of Fundy power project will be inaugurated early in the spring of 1931, said Dexter P. Cooper, following the action of the special session of the Legislature in amending the original charter to make it an enterprise wholly within the territory of Maine.

The original charter, granted to Dexter P. Cooper, Inc., to generate electric power from the tides of the Bay of Fundy, provided for the construction of a dam one end of which would be in Maine and the other end in New Brunswick, with both American and Canadian waters to be impounded.

The power to be generated by the ebb and flow of the mighty tides of the region was to be allocated to both countries by terms definitely incorporated in the charter, and an expenditure of approximately $100,000,000 was indicated.

The people of Maine in a referendum approved the charter, and authorization from the United States war department for the project was obtained by Mr. Cooper. He was partially successful in obtaining necessary permits from the Canadian Government, but when New Brunswick fishermen entered vigorous complaints that the diversion of the waters might imperil the fisheries, an extension of the Canadian charter was denied.

To meet this situation Mr. Cooper changed his plan, making it an enterprise to be wholly within the territory of Maine, and the measure just enacted by the Maine Legislature repeals the provision for allocation of a part of the power to Canada. The new plan will mean an expenditure of approximately $35,000,000, it is said. The Cooper charter runs until 1935.

'REDS' STILL HOLD STRONG POSITIONS OUTSIDE CHANGSHA

(Continued from Page 1)

interest in Communist circles here. The Chinese Communist delegate, Hsu, amid bursts of applause, described before the recent congress the party's growth in China and the extension of Soviet influence, while Stalin in his speech before the congress predicted that Bolshevism would grow in China and India.

Prayda and other newspapers are urging workers in all countries to form committees under the name "Hands Off Chinese Soviets," to obstruct the shipment of troops and arms to China and to carry on propaganda among troops who may be sent.

While there is no effort to conceal the sympathy Soviet Communists hold toward the Chinese revolutionary movement, there is no evidence indicating the latest Chinese Communist activities were directed from Moscow. Karl Radek, Soviet journalist and formerly head of Sun Yat Sen University, which trains Chinese revolutionary students, writing in Izvestia Aug. 7 declares there are no longer volunteer Soviet citizens in China, such as aided victories of the Chinese Nationalists several years ago.

Mr. Radek continues: "There are no longer even official Soviet representatives in China, and these representatives didn't interfere in Chinese internal affairs." The Soviet Government always denied the accusation that its employees carried on propaganda in foreign countries, but the question might arise whether the Third Internationale, which also has headquarters in Moscow, directs the Chinese revolutionary movement.

While obviously no outsider can authoritatively say how much or little communication there may be between the central organs at the Third Internationale and its constituent parts, there are enormous technical difficulties in the way of maintenance of regular communication between Moscow and the Chinese Communists.

Leader of Coalition Working With 'Reds'

NANKING, China (AP)—The Nationalist Government has issued a lengthy communication giving two recent wireless messages from General Wang Ching-wei to substantiate charges that he is working with Chinese Communists.

The messages urged closer coöperation with the Communists, who are ravaging south China. One message was sent to General Lit Sung-jen, July 31, urging him to coöperate with the Communists and make trouble in Hunan and the southwest and thereby assist in dealing a death blow to General Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

In a message to General Feng Yu-hsiang Aug. 2 General Wang noted the Communist victories in Hunan and Hupeg, which he declared would be disastrous to General Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

General Wang states that according to a message he has received from Chang Fak-wei, "Communist troops are now preparing to launch a general offensive on the Wuhan cities Aug. 10, and other important cities on the Yangtse River are expected to fall by the middle of August."

General Wang, who has assumed the position of a virtual civil head of the northern coalition, according to the Nationalist Government, thus is assuming the rôle of directing genius of the disruptive Communist forces throughout China.

British and Japanese Troops Sent to Region

SHANGHAI (AP)—More than 500 British and Japanese soldiers and marines were en route to Yangtse Valley cities Aug. 7 because of uncertain Communist conditions.

Carrying 400 marines, four Japanese destroyers arrived here from Sasebo, Japan. The vessels were to proceed to Kiukiang, Kiangsi Province, which recently was reported threatened by an army of 10,000 Communists.

Fifty British soldiers will follow 110 troops dispatched to Hankow Aug. 7.

The arrival of additional Chinese troops at Hankow relieved the tension there somewhat, but dispatches from the Hupeh Province, industrial center, said foreigners had completed plans for evacuation should an emergency arise.

Communists were reported approaching Hankow and its sister cities, Wuchang and Hanyang, from the south.

Gunboats Are Believed Protection for Hankow

WASHINGTON (AP)—The opinion was expressed in high official circles Aug. 6 that Communist forces in China will be prevented, by 11 foreign gunboats off Hankow, from crossing the river into that city.

State Department officials have discussed with officials of both the British and Japanese embassies the situation in China and as a result the authorities here believe the naval officers of the countries represented by the gunboats off Hankow will take all necessary measures to protect foreigners in the city if the Communists attempt to enter.

A message to the State Department said Admiral Craven, commander of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, has arrived at Hankow and that another American gunboat has joined the two which were in the river. Six regiments of Nationalist reinforcements have reached Hankow, and Richard P. Butrick, the American Consul, described the feeling there as "easier."

1,313,933 Pay Visit to American Parks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Travel to the national parks, totaling 1,313,933 visitors down to July 12 of the current fiscal year, is heavier than at the corresponding date last year, it is reported by the Department of the Interior.

More automobile tourists have come to the parks this year, thereby offsetting the decline in rail travel, according to the department report. Yosemite Valley in California has admitted 86,481 automobiles, with passengers numbering 282,868 during the present season, as compared with 76,040 cars and 264,680 automobile tourists last year.

Camping equipment and the open road are the vogue this season, the report continues, and the park staffs have been called upon to extend camping facilities to accommodate the motorist visitors. The increase is one for which preparations had been made in advance, so that everyone has been cared for, the report adds.

Yellowstone National Park this year has had 23,078 automobiles and 78,616 passengers, compared with 21,487 cars and 77,520 automobile tourists last year. Grand Canyon has overcome a decline of rail travel, which in the week from July 5 to 12 amounted to a drop from 3208 a year ago to 1784 this year, so that its total travel to July 12 is only 5750 behind the 1929 figure. The figure for this year is 109,234, compared with 114,984 last year.

CATHOLIC UNION BARS LIQUOR USE IN HOMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

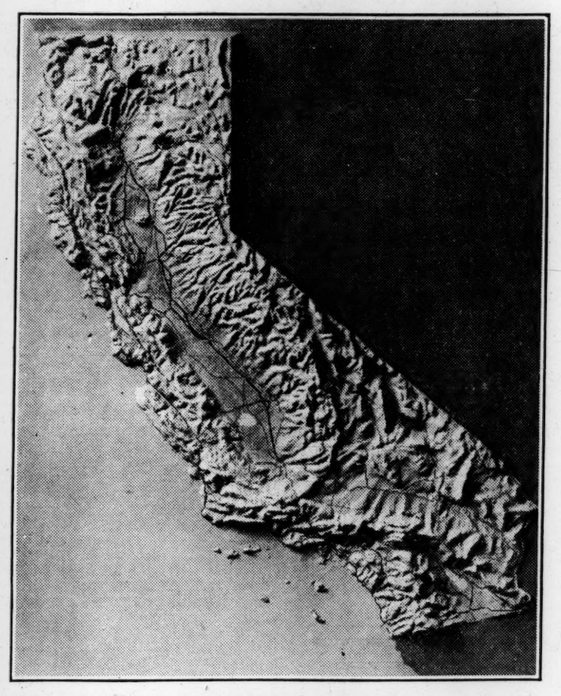
PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Resolutions against the use of liquor in the home were adopted at the national convention here of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

"This union condemns the propaganda which not only encourages lawlessness among youth but instils in them a convicton that alcohol drinking is a comparatively harmless form of amusement and good fellowship," the resolutions say. "It laments the bad example set by the drinking habits of many parents and condemns the lack of moral courage shown by hosts and hostesses in many Catholic homes on the occasions of weddings or other social festivities, in offering intoxicating beverages to guests.

ST. LOUIS FLIERS NEAR THEIR FORMER RECORD

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine on Aug. 7 neared their former world's record for refueling endurance flying of 420 hours, 21 minutes, established last year. At 9:11 a. m. (C. S. T.) they had been up 410 hours and gave no indication that either men or plane were weakening. They are after the 554-hour mark hung up by the Hunters.

How Wrinkled California Looks



This Is a Section of the Great Relief Map of the Earth Now Being Made to Scale and Will Show How Ground Looks From About 12 Miles in the Air.

MAP TO SHOW THE WORLD IN EXACT DETAIL

(Continued from Page 1)

and hamlet in the United States and Canada; the ice-bound reaches of northern Canada and the tropical verdure and the grazing lands of the Rio Grande; the industrial centers of Massachusetts and the orange groves of California—not as flat blobs on a flat surface, but in relief and in every instance built to scale.

Midway of this panoramic wonder may be seen the Mississippi from its tiny source amid the lakes of Minnesota to its confluence with the Missouri and the broad sweep of the stream to where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. There, too, are the Great Lakes, the irridescent canyons of Colorado, Pike's Peak, and the entire range of the Rocky Mountains.

From the Everglades of Florida to the rivers of Oregon, through the Painted Desert of Arizona — all the wonders of the wonderlands of the East and West are spread before the observer.

The vertical scale, by the way, is not the same as the horizontal scale of one inch to four miles. Such a vertical ratio was found impracticable. Under it Mt. Washington, for instance, would appear in relief as only about one-fourth of an inch high on the surface of the map. So the vertical scale, in order to show the altitudes and depressions of the country adequately, was made on the ratio of one foot to four miles. It has been figured that, viewed from the 15-foot gallery, the map appears to the observer exactly as would the earth itself if viewed from an airplane at an altitude of 12 miles.

Work Has Gone On for Five Years

For more than five years now, or since the final form of this great illustrative feature was decided upon, the time and brains of a corps of natural scientists and engineers have been engaged with the solution of the unique problems which its accurate construction entails. Were it not that every inch of the map is being made and laid according to the figures furnished by the United States Topographical Survey, it would have been completed. But these Government surveys of all sections of the country are not yet made to the point of availability, and must be done in sections and as the figures are furnished to the makers. Thus it is predicted it may be 50 years before the work may be viewed in its entirety.

While, within a limited space, it is quite impossible to explain in detail the various processes of construction, it may be stated that as all government topographical survey maps are issued in various scales they must be reduced by a pantagraphic method to a common scale of four miles to the inch.

The resulting plans are then blueprinted and cut into quarter sections which are used as patterns. By cutting with a specially constructed jig-saw on the contour lines indicated on these pattern sheets, through both pattern and an extra sheet of cardboard of calculated thickness under it, an outline picture is secured of each separate contour level from the highest to the lowest. These contour outline cardboards are then cemented together, beginning with the highest levels at the bottom, so that a mold is finally obtained which represents the section described by the pattern in the exact vertical scale, which is 12 times the horizontal, or four miles to the foot. A rough cast is made from this mold and placed in the hands of a modeler who spends three weeks in removing the step effect on a section measuring approximately 13 by 17¼ inches, and in filling in the detail between the contour intervals.

Different Parts in Colors

The completely modeled block is now ready for its final casting process and after coloring is set in its place on the steel-upheld, curved surface of the map. The finished relief work shows all waters in blue, with cities and main transcontinental railroads in red. The tops of mountain ranges are accented by a change of color in accordance with their respective heights, thus showing the permanent snows and glaciers in darker surroundings.

In a word, no detail of realism seems to have been neglected or overlooked in this remarkable work. As the building of the map progresses it will do much to revolutionize the teaching of physical and commercial geography and geology as well as the making of all road maps, for it is possible through photographs of its surface to show three dimensions in place of length and breadth, which present road and railroad maps show.

It was the original intention of Mr. Babson and Dr. George W. Coleman, past and present presidents of the Babson Institute, to have this map made on the ground, with running water in the rivers and other realistic effects. But a study of the problem and a consideration of northern climatic conditions proved the initial plan impracticable.

An advisory board was early selected in connection with the construction. Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, was chosen chairman of this board, while other members are Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. Thomas N Carver, department of economics, Harvard University; Prof. Henry S. Graves, Yale University; Maj. S C. Godfrey, engineer, United States War Department; Maj F. K. Newcomer, United States Engineer Department.

There was also a committee organized in each state of the Union with an active chairman pledged to further the education interest of his section in the accurate construction of the map. The work is being done under the immediate supervision of Winslow L. Webber, secretary of the national map committee, and E. Leroy Nichols, chief construction engineer.

NORTH CAROLINA FUR FARM CONSIDERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The establishment of a state farm for the propagation of fur-bearing animals is being considered by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, as the latest move to develop this State's natural resources.

This announcement was made by Col. J. W. Harrelson, director of the department, who has taken the matter up with Charles H. England, State Game Warden.

1807 LONDON COURIER GIVEN TO WILLIAMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Charles H. Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe, has given to the library of William and Mary College a copy of the London Courier for July 31, 1807, which contains an article on the "Chesapeake" and "Leopard" naval battle, giving in "An American View" the circumstances connected with the then so-called "right of search" as exercised when this contest occurred just off the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay.

The Courier of this same date contains a Richmond dispatch on the indictment of Aaron Burr by the grand jury for treason.

Educators' Meeting Planned by Rollins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Plans are being made by Dr. Hamilton Holt for calling a conference at Rollins College next fall of leading educators and philosophers to discuss drastic changes in the content of studies in liberal arts colleges.

Rollins is planning to inaugurate radical changes in the content of its curriculum during the next four years. In the last four years the college has contented itself with changing methods of instruction by giving up the lecture method and inaugurating the conference form of study.

The time has come, Dr. Holt believes, for a comprehensive analysis of the content of the curriculum as distinguished from methods. Dr. Holt indicated in making the announcement that he has given favorable consideration to the opinion of Dr. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University, who recommends that the ideal college of arts and sciences should reorganize its content of courses and install the following main departments: health, vocations, citizenship, leisure, home participation, purchasing and philosophy or religion.

1904 Cotton Sold in North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Two bales of cotton raised in 1904, known as the "Sully Year," were sold a day or two ago at Greenwood, a town in this State, by Jay Hinton, a farmer of the county. One bale weighed 423 pounds and the other 447. The price paid was 15 cents per pound.

Mr. Hinton stored the cotton in a barn nearly 27 years ago and had resisted every urge to sell it until the "tight times" of 1930 arrived and then he let it go.

The two aged bales stood unmoved during the "script" year of 1907, the "buy-a-bale" movement of 1914, the exciting days of 1919-1920 when the cotton market reached a peak price of 44 cents a pound, the deflation period of 1921 and the fluctuation and flood periods of 1928 and 1929. Now they have gone.

The buyer of the cotton declares the cotton is of the finest grade and that it "feels like wool."

These two bales were probably the oldest in South Carolina.

GEORGIA TO HAVE STATUE OF WATSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans have been completed for a memorial to Thomas E. Watson, former United States senator from this state and widely known author, in the form of a life-size statue to be placed in the State Capitol, it was announced by a memorial committee after a meeting held here July 24 when the last $1000 of the necessary $4000 fund was quickly subscribed.

The statue is to be of marble, and an order has been placed with the McNeel Marble Company of Marrietta, though the work will be done in Italy.

TARR URGES ALL TO ACT AGAINST STATE REPEAL

Points Out That Massachusetts Would Be One to Lose Most By It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IPSWICH, Mass.—Since repeal of the state enforcement act in Massachusetts would give "aid and comfort" to none but the lawless and disorderly and help no one—not even those who question the wisdom of federal Prohibition—Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney at Boston, speaking at a garden meeting at the home of Mrs. Francis B. Harrington Aug. 7, urged all conscientious citizens to "work for the self-preservation of Massachusetts" by keeping "what laws we have until better laws are passed."

The other speaker, Mrs. William H. Brown, chairman of the Law Enforcement League, attacked the statements of the wets that prohibition is class legislation and showed that, if favorable to any class, prohibition is preeminently helpful to laboring people.

Mr. Tarr emphasized his plea to conscientious wet and dry voters that the protective law be retained, by pointing out that "the Federal Government will not suffer if Massachusetts repeals her state law. No other state in the Union will suffer any ill effects. But to the people of Massachusetts it would be a heavy blow. The entire burden of crime and disorder that would follow the repeal of the 'Baby Volstead Act' would fall on them and on no one else."

"Every civilized people," declared Mr. Tarr, "find it necessary to regulate the sale, manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor. Without prohibition or regulation we all suffer. If this law be repealed no law remains against transportation or manufacture of liquor. Even the most ardent wet does not claim that prohibition can be repealed or substantially amended within the next five years, at least. No man in public life, who knows conditions, has ever expressed a contrary opinion. We believe it will never be repealed; but even if repeal is possible, why should the voters of Massachusetts leave the State unprotected against lawlessness for five long years or even longer?

"The Federal Government cannot protect the citizens of Massachusetts against the dangers which come from the manufacture and transportation of liquor. The Federal Government is under no obligation to attempt it alone. The Federal Government cannot do it even if it would.

"If this state enforcement act had any other name affixed to it in popular phrase except the title 'State Volstead Act' or 'Baby Volstead Act,' no one would think of repealing the law. It is our only strong defense against the manufacture and sale of liquor, against drunken driving. The plan for repeal is stupid and unintelligent. There is behind it nothing of reason or common sense."

Mrs. Brown stated that it was not to protect the rich man that the saloons at the mill gate were closed, but in order that wage-earners might buy the necessities of life. Therefore, she pointed out, prohibition raises the wage-earner to a higher level both financially and morally.

She further explained that the claim of some of the wets that the Eighteenth Amendment is on the verge of repeal is far from correct. As 13 states can hold an amendment in the Constitution, the possibility of repealing this amendment is very remote, she said.

After telling of the failure not only of the beer and wine experiments tried both in Massachusetts and in Georgia, but also of the Government control experiment attempted in South Carolina from 1893 to 1916, Mrs. Brown emphasized the importance of the statement of the late Chief Justice Taft, who said, "The only solution is to work for better and better enforcement."

Haiti Appoints Delegate to League of Nations

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Geneva

IN CONNECTION with the report that Louis Dantes Bellegarde, former Haitian Minister to Paris, has been appointed permanent delegate of Haiti to the League of Nations, it is of interest to recall that four Latin-American republics already have permanent delegations at Geneva.

These are Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba and Peru, while Mexico, not a member of the League, has an observer. The other Latin-American republics have nominated ministers at Paris and Berne as permanent delegates.

AIDING IMMIGRANTS URGED BY GRANGE HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAZARDVILLE, Conn. — Louis J. Taber, National Master of the Grange, appealed to its members to take immigrants into its fold and educate them to American standards of living at the annual field day of East Central Pomona Grange.

Mr. Taber urged the marshaling of relief agencies into a centralized organization to aid sections where drought now exists. He suggests the granting of special freight rates for the transportation of foodstuffs and live stock into drought-stricken territories.

CHINESE START WORK ON NEW HULUTAO PORT

Plan Held Essential to Serve Manchurian Railways Now Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING — Elaborate ceremonies have marked the inauguration of work upon the Chinese port of Hulutao, on the coast of the China Sea between Tientsin and Mukden, which is being constructed by the Peiping-Mukden Railway as an outlet for that line in competition with ports where foreign influence predominates.

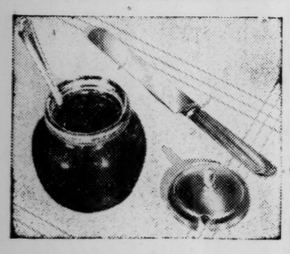
Dutch contractors have undertaken to complete the first phase of port construction at Hulutao within four years, at a cost of $6,500,000 gold, the money to be advanced by the railway, which is entirely under the control of the Manchurian Government. The port is essential to the plans of Mukden officials for an all-Chinese transportation system in the three eastern provinces.

Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang came to Hulutao by special train for the opening ceremonies, and special trains from Mukden and Peiping carried hundreds of foreign and Chinese visitors to observe the beginning of the work. Two thousand Chinese workmen are laboring under supervision of a dozen foreign and Chinese engineers.

Manchurian officials feel that Dairen is Japanese and Tientsin is under control of the foreign concessions. They want a port of their own, to serve the network of Manchurian railways under construction. Hulutao will not compete for many years, but eventually they hope to make it the leading port of north China.

GREEN SEEKS GOVERNORSHIP

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Theodore Francis Green, lawyer and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today declared he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the state convention next month. His announcement was in reply to a petition signed by nearly all city and town committee leaders requesting him to run. In 1928 Mr. Green was unsuccessful in a contest for the nomination.



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This bank offers you a complete, efficient and understanding banking service.
COLORADO AT MARENGO

AUGUST
The month of August was named for Augustus Caesar—the *first* Roman Emperor. Augustus comes from the Latin "Augeo," meaning to "increase." August, therefore, is a good month to *increase* your deposits at the Central Savings! Make it "$10 a week," and in ten Augusts from now, you'll be $6556 to the good!
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

JONES HOLDS A'S IN CHECK

Allows Champions Only Six Scattered Hits While Senators Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	37	.661
Washington	64	42	.604
New York	63	46	.577
Cleveland	56	53	.514
Detroit	54	56	.491
Chicago	44	63	.411
St. Louis	44	66	.400
Boston	37	71	.343

RESULTS AUG. 6

New York 4, Boston 2.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 9, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 0.
Chicago 5, St .Louis 2.

Philadelphia's lead in the American League was cut to six and one-half games on Aug. 6, when the Washington Senators defeated the Athletics, 5 to 1. New York kept right after the leaders by winning from Boston, 4 to 2. Detroit bettered its chances of climbing into the first division by taking a victory from Cleveland, 9 to 1. St. Louis and Chicago divided a double header, the Browns winning the first game 5 to 0 and the White Sox the second, 5 to 2.

The Senators played air-tight ball behind the brilliant pitching of Sam Jones, who held the champions to six well-scattered hits. Only once did he allow a run to cross the plate. George Earnshaw started in the box for the Athletics, to be driven out of the game in the sixth inning. Myer, Bluege and Cronin each made two hits for the Senators, one of Bluege's being a long triple. Haas and Foxx each made two hits in four times up for the A's. The longest hit made by Philadelphia was a double by Al Simmons.

Boston and New York were both given fine pitching, with Gaston working for the former and Sherid for the latter, but three errors by the Red Sox ended the pitching duel. Each team made seven hits, three of Boston's and two of New York's being for extra bases. Gehrig continues his hard hitting for the Yankees, getting two out of three, a triple being included. Combs also tripled for the winners, while Berry did likewise for the losers. Todt drove out two doubles in an effort to aid Gaston.

George Uhle held the Indians to four hits and one run and did not allow them to score until his teammates had a lead of seven runs. The veteran pitcher also had a perfect day at bat, getting four hits, a double and three singles. Funk, Alexander and Koenig hit well behind Uhle, with Gehringer and Alexander contributing home runs. Hudlin was Cleveland's starting pitcher, but was taken out in the fourth inning after he was touched for nine hits. Jablonowski and Bean divided the remainder of the work. Averill hit a home run for the Indians.

Coffman turned in a brilliant pitching performance in the opening game at Chicago, holding the White Sox to three scattered hits and shutting them out. Jolley was the only Chicago player to make an extra-base hit, his being a double. Every St. Louis player made at least one hit, for a total of 14. Thomas and Henry did the pitching for the White Sox, the former being the loser. Goslin drove out a homer for the winners. In the second engagement, Red Faber kept 11 hits scattered and gave the Sox a victory. His team mates made 10 hits off Collins and Blaeholder, one of them a home run inside the park by Smead Jolley. Tate hit a long triple to aid Faber. Lou Blue hit three singles for the Browns. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Jones and Spencer; Earnshaw, Quinn, Shores and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Geisel, Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h. 42m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	x	4	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Sherid and Bengough; Gaston and Berry. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 54m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	x	9	13	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Baatteries—Uhle and Desautels; Hudlin, Jablonowski, Bean and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—McGowan, Connolly and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 2m.

AT CHICAGO

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	5	14	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Coffman and Hungling; Thomas, Henry and Tate. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Campbell. Time—1h. 37m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	x	5	10	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	0

Batteries—Faber and Tate; Collins, Blaeholder and Hungling. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Nallin, Campbell and Dinneen. Time—1h. 58m.

CHAPMAN AND WARD ARE N. E. FINALISTS

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Elmer Ward of Boston, defeated Frank D. Ross, Connecticut State champion, 1 up, and Dick Chapman, interscholastic golf champion of Connecticut, defeated Charlie Clare of New Haven, 5 and 4, in the semifinals of the New England amateur golf championship Aug. 6.

Chapman set a new record for the Portland Country Club course in eliminating Emery Stratton of Braeburn, in their quarterfinal match, 5 and 3. Chapman turned in a card of 58, one stroke less than the previous low mark set a month ago by Alex Chisholm, club professional.

N. E. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Dick Chapman, Greenwich, defeated Emery P. Stratton, Brae Burn, 5 and 3.
Charles C. Clare, Race Brook, defeated T. S. Tailer Jr., Newport, 3 and 1.
Elmer L. Ward, Norfolk, defeated John Merwin, Concord, 20 holes.
Frank D. Ross, Hartford, defeated Henry Berry, Portland, 3 and 1.

Fourth Round

Dick Chapman, Greenwich, defeated C. C. Clare, Race Brook, 5 and 4.
Elmer L. Ward, Norfolk, defeated Frank D. Ross, Hartford, 1 up (20 holes).

WARNER BROS. PICTURES

H. M. Warner, president of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., on his return from a six-weeks' trip to Europe, said that American motoin picture producers are doing a good business abroad. He declined to make any statement as to the foreign business or plans or the domestic business of his company. Directors of the company meet tomorrow for dividend action.

RECORD TIME FOR SWIMMER

NEW YORK—Adelaide Lambert, former Olympic and United States champion, swimming in the Metropolitan professional outdoor swimming championships here Aug. 6, established a professional mark for the women's 150-yard medley and also broke the existing world's amateur record for the same distance at the Cascades Pool.

WILLIAMS RUNS 100 IN 9 4-5S.

TORONTO (AP)—Making his first appearance in eastern Canada this year, Percy Williams, Olympic sprint champion, won a 100-yard exhibition race at the Dominion police games Aug. 6 in 9 4-5s. Johnny Fitzpatrick of the Hamilton Olympic Club was second and W. Bordeaux, Montreal, third.

ROBINS AGAIN INCREASE LEAD

Open Western Tour With Victory—Cardinals Defeat Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	64	41	.610
Chicago	60	44	.577
New York	58	46	.558
St. Louis	53	50	.514
Pittsburgh	50	51	.495
Boston	50	56	.472
Cincinnati	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	34	69	.330

RESULTS AUG. 6

Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.

Brooklyn won the opening game of its crucial western tour of the National League on Aug. 6, defeating Pittsburgh by 7 to 4. While this was taking place the St. Louis Cardinals were winning from the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 3. The Robins are now three and one-half games ahead of the champions, with the Giants only two games behind the Cubs. Boston took the final contest in its series with Philadelphia by a 5-to-4 score. New York and Cincinnati were not scheduled to play.

At Pittsburgh, the Pirates outhit the Robins 13 to 9, but could not produce hits when they meant runs. Al Lopez starred for the winners, the young catcher driving out a homer and single in three times up, to bat in three runs and score two himself. Babe Herman hit three singles in five trips to the plate. Thurston started in the box for the Robins and did well until the seventh inning, at which time he was replaced by Moss. Heimach was called into the game in the ninth. Grantham made three hits for the Pirates, with Comorosky hitting a homer.

A home run by Pinch-hitter Watkins in the seventh inning with one man on base spelled defeat for the Cubs. They were leading by 3 to 2 at the time, but the long drive sent home the tieing and winning runs. Chick Hafey made three hits in four times up to aid the Cardinals. Grimes pitched seven innings for Manager Street and was given credit for the victory. Blake and Shealy worked in the box for Chicago. Blair hit a homer for the losers.

The hitting of Randy Moore combined with the steady pitching of Sherdel enabled the Braves to stage a comeback in the ninth inning, to score three runs and go ahead of the Phillies. With the winning run on third and no one out, Moore hit a single on a ball intended to be a pitch-out, allowing the run to score. The third baseman also hit a home run in the fifth. Hansen started for the Phillies, to be taken out at the end of the sixth for a pinch hitter. Collins finished the game and was in when the winning run was scored. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	13	4

Batteries—Thurston, Moss, Heimach and Lopez; French, Swetonic and Bool. Winning pitcher—Thurston. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Scott. Time—1h. 57m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	x	4	7	0
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	12	1

Batteries—Grimes, Lindsey and Wilson; Blake, Shealy and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Blake. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Quigley. Time—1h. 60m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	11	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	10	1

Batteries—Sherdel and Cronin; Hansen, Collins and Davis, Rensa. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—McGrew, Rigler and Donohue. Time—1h. 48m.

Chicago Man Leads Public Links Play

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — Al Quigley, of Chicago, led the Public Links stars of the United States into the match play of the ninth annual tournament here Aug. 6, when he turned in a 145 to win the qualifying medal, while Brooklyn won the Warren G. Harding team cup, with the startling score of 617.

The steady Quigley left competition behind on the fairways as he finished five strokes better than his nearest competitor. Henry Fabrizio, Brooklyn, Harry T. Givan, Seattle, and Rob Wingage, Jacksonville, scored 150 each.

Louisville's team finished second to Brooklyn with a four-man score of 633, while Jacksonville came in far behind with 646 for third place. The defending New York aggregation was well down the list of team finishers with a 652.

In stroking his way to the medal, Quigley was the only man playing in the tournament to break perfect figures. He brought in 71 to add to his 74 of the first day and established himself as the favorite to take the place of Carl F. Kauffman, Pittsburgh, as leader of municipal golfers.

It took 161 to qualify for the James D. Standish Jr., trophy, and the individual title. As it worked out there will be no playoffs since the list down through 161 made exactly 32 players eligible.

Team play finished in the following order, after several participants tore up their cards and disqualified their teams in the Harding Cup race. Brooklyn, 617; Louisville, 633; Detroit, 641; Jacksonville, 646; Philadelphia, 647; Portland, 650; New York, defending champions, 652; St. Paul, 656; Akron, 661; St. Louis, 666; Cleveland, 666; Washington, 667; Boston, 675; Baltimore, 677.

The qualifiers for match play follow:

Al Quigley, Chicago	74	71	145
Henry Fabrizio, Brooklyn	76	74	150
R. E. Wingate, Jacksonville	74	76	150
H. T. Givan, Seattle	73	77	150
Dominick Strafaci, Brooklyn	77	74	151
Len Black, Louisville	77	74	151
J. S. Greene, Philadelphia	75	77	152
Charles Albertus, Philadelphia	75	77	152
Walter Thoren, Brooklyn	78	76	154
Dr. I. R. Davis, St. Louis	79	76	155
Barney Lucas, Los Angeles	76	79	155
James Bushing, Portland	81	75	156
Larry O'Palka, Detroit	78	79	157
Gordon Denney, Louisville	79	78	157
G. W. Spencer Jr., Sanford, Fla.	77	80	157
B. H. Burrows, Washington	79	78	157
Ade Fordham, St. Paul	80	77	157
Thomas Mazza, Brooklyn	82	76	158
M. W. Calido, Pittsburgh	78	80	158
Albert Cucinnell, New York	78	80	158
Joe Bomerito, Detroit	85	75	160
Dr. W. A. Norby, Portland	78	82	160
A. J. Pease, Portland	79	81	160
C. J. Lundeen, Pittsburgh	78	82	160
E. J. Brown Jr., Baltimore	85	75	160
Walter Barton, Akron	82	79	161
Curtis Bryan, Jacksonville	82	79	161
L. Bradford, St. Joseph, Mo.	84	77	161
Michael Champi, Brooklyn	77	84	161
Wesley Casper, Louisville	78	83	161
George Taylor, Detroit	81	80	161
Mortimer G. Jaffee, New York	82	79	161

SHAMROCK SAILING AGAINST HEAD WINDS

ABOARD THE STEAM YACHT ERIN (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, Shamrock V, continued her journey to the United States against head winds Aug. 6. All on board were well.

At noon the Shamrock's position was latitude 34.25 north and longitude 48.14 west.

The position given for the Shamrock placed her about midway between the Azores and Bermuda. The boat is being convoyed by the Erin, which is Sir Thomas' steam yacht.

HANLEY LAUDS BRUDER

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—After 20 years' experience as coach, critic and player, Dick Hanley, coach of Northwestern University, hailed H. H. B. Bruder '31 as the greatest football player of all time. "Bruder is no specialist," Coach Hanley said. "He can do everything. He can punt, he can pass and he can run. More than that, he can receive a pass, which is harder than throwing one. No finer defensive man ever stepped on the gridiron. He has been held back the last two years, but watch him go this season." Bruder flashed impressively during the start of the 1929 campaign, but met with a mishap and was out for the season.

GIANTS PURCHASE PITCHER

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants announced Aug. 6 the purchase of Jim Mooney, left-handed pitcher, from the Charlotte (N. C.) club of the South Atlantic Association. The price was not disclosed. Mooney recently struck out 23 men in a single game, and is described by officials of the New York club as a pitcher of great promise. He is expected to join the Giants this fall.

Sixth Test Match in Polo Series Ends in an 11-All Tie

Whites Allow Reds Seven-Goal Handicap But Are Unable to Overtake Opposition Until the Last Minute of Play at Piping Rock Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y.—A temporary separation of the chief component parts of the machine that it is now confidently predicted will represent the United States in the international polo matches against Great Britain at Meadowbrook, Sept. 6, and the return to the lineup of Earle A. S. Hopping after an absence of two weeks, resulted in a tie of the sixth test match, held Aug. 6 at the Piping Rock Club. The Whites, with Eric C. Pedley, Hopping, Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., supplemented at back by Cecil Smith of Texas, allowed the Reds their regular handicap of seven, but in sharp contrast to their recent performances when they allowed even greater handicaps, yet made over 20 goals, were unable to overtake the opposition until the very last minute of the play, when they achieved their eleventh goal, making the score 11 to 4 without handicap, or 11-all.

The shift of Frederick Winston Churchill Guest to the Reds, with the greatly improved play of James P. Mills, accounted chiefly for the difference. Guest proved that his play at back is fully capable of coping even with so formidable a forward as Pedley, and his play also tended to restrain largely the play of Hitchcock as well. Mills clearly outplayed Hopping, and the latter is apparently still below the form that is an absolute necessity to him if he is to play any real part in the final selections.

H. W. Williams, the other Texan in the group of candidates, also showed well, though he is not likely to displace Hitchcock at No. 3, his regular position, though available for the place as a substitute in case of need. Smith, playing back in place of Guest on the White team, was not equal to the shift and seemed unable to cope with the attacks of the first of the pair of No. 1's opposing him, Harold E. Talbott, throwing much of the defense on Hitchcock. His play at No. 2 last Sunday was much better.

Right from the start, it was evident that the shift had greatly improved the play of the Reds. The team play, under the eye of Guest, who acted as captain, was more coördinate, and Hopping and Pedley were held well out from the goal mouth by Williams and the former Yale star. But late in the first chukker, on a drive-out by Guest after a wallop by Pedley that went wild, Hitchcock got the ball, and his return scored the initial goal. This was balanced, however, in the second, when a scrimmage was staged in front of the White goal and a short shot by Williams gave his team a goal.

Pedley was the hero of the third chukker, using one of his California ponies, which was the fastest seen on the field this season. Twice he got away from the guarding of Guest by its speed and taking one pass from Hopping and another from Smith, converted both into scores. But as the chukker ended, Mills got the ball near mid-field, and catching the sphere squarely on the nose, sent it flying high and true, fully 75 yards, between the posts.

Pedley was still outplaying the Red defense in the fourth chukker, as Guest, with Talbott still unable to exert his full skill on attack, had to devote a certain amount of attention to feeding Mills, and the Californian repeatedly got away from Williams, scoring two goals for the Whites, one on a three-hit rush from mid-field, when Hopping cleared the ball out of a throw-in, and the other on a centering shot by Hitchcock. This left the score at 5 to 9 at half time, when Stephen Sanford was to replace Talbott.

But Sanford was no more effective than Talbott at No. 1, while Guest, dropping back to his defense play, held Pedley from further mischief, and Hitchcock was also unable to get in any effective attacks. So no score came in the fifth chukker. In the sixth, the Reds launched another formidable series of attempts to increase their total, but the ground was rough, and the shots went aside, and finally Pedley stole the ball and carried it the entire length of the field and scored the first goal of the half. He tried again from the face-off, but this time the ball was diverted by the rough clods.

The seventh chukker was evenly divided. First Guest made a brilliant dash down midfield for a goal, and Sanford carried the ball down to set it up for Mills. But a foul by Sanford gave Hitchcock a goal on a free shot, and a scrimmage near the end allowed Hopping to score his first goal of the game. The final chukker gave the Whites three goals, the first on a foul by Williams, with Hitchcock's shot being only partially blocked, and two near the bell by Pedley and a long angle shot by Hopping, his best of the game. The summary:

SIXTH OFFICIAL TEST MATCH
At Piping Rock Club

WHITE	RED
No. 1—Eric C. Pedley	H. E. Talbott Jr. Stephen Sanford
No. 2—Earl A. S. Hopping	J. J. Mills
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	H. W. Williams
Back—Cecil Smith	F. W. C. Guest

Score—White 11, Red 11. Goals—Pedley 6, Hitchcock 3, Hopping 2 for Whites; Mills 2, Williams, Guest, by handicap 7 for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

JUNIOR MEDALIST IN QUARTERFINALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — C. K. Collins of St. Louis, Mo., who won the qualifying round, cleared two rounds of match play Aug. 6 in the annual junior championship tournament of the Western Golf Association at the Flossmoor Country Club. In the quarterfinals Thursday, Collins faced Julian d'Esposito of the Evanston Golf Club.

In the first round Collins turned in a 3-and-2 victory over Robert Campbell of Harvey, Ill., and in the second he eliminated Alaxander Jolly of Menominee, Mich., 4 and 2. C. W. Barrett of Pudue University, defeated a Chicago favorite, Charles Becka of Calumet Country Club.

Wilson Wins Both of Opening Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind.—W. W. Wilson of Chicago, a former national roque champion, started play in this year's national tournament of the American Roque League with two victories in his two opening games and he bids fair to be one of the most dangerous contenders in the championship division this year. In his first game he defeated W. T. Conkling of Earlville, N. Y., 32 to 14, and in his second match he won 32 to 2 over Dr. C. W. Davis of Newcastle, Pa.

Tournament scores were as follows:

FIRST DIVISION

W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 32; C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 29.
H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32; C. W. Davis, 8.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; George Atkinson, Westerville, O., 27.
Erwin Cranfill, Willow Branch, Ind., 32; W. T. Conkling, Earlville, N. Y., 15.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; W. T. Conkling, 14.
H. H. Woods, 32; G. R. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill., 6.
W. H. Hoagland, 32; W. T. Conkling, 0.
George Atkinson, 32; Erwin Cranfill, 25.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; C. W. Davis, 2.
W. A. Rounds, 32; Sterling Rounds, Cleveland, O., 30.

SECOND DIVISION

H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., 32; C. W. Ackerson, Westerville, O., 23.
I. H. Scott, Kent, O., 32; G. F. Franklin, Chicago, 29.
J. W. Ogden, Kansas City, Mo., 32; G. J. Poth, Dayton, O., 27.

THIRD DIVISION

Harry Howard, Lakeside, O., 32; R. K. Johnson, Westerville, O., 14.
R. K. Johnson, 32; R. R. Johnson, Westerville, O., 9.

ST. JOHN'S NEW SPORTS PLANT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Coldbrook Park, St. John's new magnificent $100,000 sports plant, opened recently with a three-day program. International baseball also is planned, as well as track and field games and speed-skating. Plans are now under way to bring the athletes of the British Isles, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand—members of the colony teams to compete in the British Empire games at Hamilton, Ont.—stars from Canada and the United States athletes to an invitation track and field meet here this fall just prior to the departure of the Empire aggregations for their native shores. Fully 12,000 people attended the three days' inaugural, including many visitors from the New England states and upper Canada.

GABBY STREET REAPPOINTED

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Sam Breadon, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, National League Baseball Club, announced Aug. 7 the reappointment of Charles E. Street as manager of the team for the 1931 season.

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TILDEN TAKES BELL'S PLACE

Advances to Quarterfinals in the Meadow Club Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—William Tilden 2d obligingly going in as substitute for R. Berkeley Bell, at the request of the committee in charge of the Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament here Aug. 6, when the Texas youth failed to show up early for his matches, swept through three rounds to the quarterfinals of the men's singles, by a default and victories over Frank M. Bonneau, a New York player, and J. Gilbert Hall, and now threatens to gain permanent possession of the Meadow Club bowl, on which he has two legs already. Bell, arriving later, protested unavailingly, but was relegated to the doubles.

Two other members of the Davis Cup squad, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., going through two rounds, and George M. Lott Jr., who won his second round match on Tuesday, and then defeated Harris M. Coggeshall to catch the rest of the field, are also in the singles, while Bell and Gregory S. Mangin are relegated to the doubles. John W. Van Ryn, paired with Allison, were eliminated in their first match at the hands of the California champions, Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, and Lott, with S. H. Voshell as his partner, met with defeat when Malcolm T. Hill Jr. and Henry L. Johnson Jr., former junior indoor doubles champions, proved too steady for the better known players. Tilden and Francis T. Hunter are also survivors in the doubles.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., the youthful giant killer of the season, disposed of another prospective Davis Cup star in the person of Bryan Grant Jr., after a hectic three sets match, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, and another prospective Harvard player, Richard Murphy Jr., defeated the protégé of Tilden, Wilbur F. Coen Jr., 9—7, 8—6. The matches this afternoon will bring Lott against Wood, Tilden against Francis X. Shields, Hunter against Edward Jacobs Jr., the Baltimore left hander, and Allison against Murphy. Under the present circumstances with the leaders just off the boat, the chances for defeat of the members of the Davis Cup squad are considerable.

Miss Edith A. Cross, No. 3 on the National ranking list, received another push down from that eminence in the play of the ladies' singles at the invitation tournament at the Maidstone Club at East Hampton, where the women's section of the double events are being staged, when Miss Dorothy Weisel defeated her to enter the quarterfinals, 6—1, 6—1.

AT SOUTHAMPTON
MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, won from Goodhue Livingston Jr., Southampton, by default.

Second Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated Frank M. Bonneau, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated Valentine Gress, New York, 7—9, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

F. X. Shields, New York, defeated Herbert Fischer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 9—7.

W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 14—12, 3—6, 6—0.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Wayne, Pa., 6—2, 1—6, 11—9.

Richard T. Murphy Jr., Utica, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 9—7, 8—6.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., defeated Jack Mooney, Atlanta, 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh defeated Wilmer Allison and John W. Van Ryn, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy Jr. and David N. Jones defeated Gustave Boehmer Jr. and Henry Holden, 6—0, 7—5.

Valentine Gress and Carl A. Gray defeated Henry M. Culley and Jacob Hess Jr., 6—3, 6—4.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Harris M. Coggeshall defeated B. Palmer Dixon and Mauren N. Beals, 6—3, 10—8.

Donald H. Cram and Ted Burwell defeated Keith E. Gledhill and Edward Jacobs, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

R. N. Williams 2d and J. G. Hall defeated Frederick S. Baggs and Marcel Rainville, 6—2, 6—1.

W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter defeated Richard Lusch and Keith Werner, 6—2, 6—4.

Donald Strachan and B. H. Whitbeck Jr. defeated W. J. Clothier and H. L. Bowman, 6—4, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and F. X. Shields defeated John De Lara and Paul Ammidown, 6—2, 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr. defeated George M. Lott and S. H. Voshell, 7—5, 9—7.

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon defeated E. W. Burns and Harold MacGuffin, 6—3, 7—5.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated J. N. Morice Jr. and Devereux Emmet Jr., 6—1, 6—3.

J. L. Van Alen and H. T. Van Alen defeated Samuel Hardy and Julian S. Myrick, 6—3, 6—8, 6—0.

E. W. Fobleman and Philip F. Neer defeated Bryan Grant Jr. and Jack Mooney, 8—6, 13—11.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Edgar F. Dawson defeated Edward G. Tarangioli and Hutton Miller, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

AT EAST HAMPTON
MAIDSTONE CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Ruth Gexman, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, 7—5, 6—1, 7—5.

Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Miss Josephine Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Mrs. George Chapman and Mrs. Jesse Spaulding, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Miss Penelope W. Anderson defeated Miss Clara Louise Zinke and Miss Virginia B. Rice, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

Third Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Miss Edith A. Cross defeated Mrs. G. M. Pynchon and Mrs. Robert McCormick, 6—3, 6—0.

TO COMPETE IN JAPAN

HONOLULU (AP)—The Japanese Swimming Association has notified the Hawaiian Amateur Athletic Union to have Maiola Kalili and Manuelia Kalili, Honolulu, and Mickey Riley, Los Angeles, depart for Japan Aug. 7 to compete in Japan's national swim.

Enterprise Beats Out Yankee in Light Breeze by 7 Minutes

Whirlwind Finishes Third in Race From Mattapoisett, While Weetamoe Was Disqualified Through an Error at the Start

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.—A 15-knot northeast breeze was blowing straight down Vineyard Sound Aug. 7, when the New York Yacht Club fleet made sail for the fourth and last squadron run of this year's cruise back to Newport. With every prospect that the 37 miles would be made broad off the wind, all hands hauled out their largest reaching canvas from the sail lockers and had spinnackers and ballooners on deck, well stopped up with yarn, ready to break out on crashing the starting line.

It fell to Commodore Vincent Astor to furnish the incentive for the day, a cup for schooners and ketches and another for sloops and yawls making the best corrected time in the two divisions.

The course was another familiar one, the start being off the entrance to this old harbor, between east and west chop lights, with a turn again at the Vineyard Sound lightship 20 miles down the sound and a final dash of 17 miles across the Brenton's Reef.

Most everyone was eager to reach Newport harbor, especially the crew of the Yankee, which has been sleeping in hammocks on board the Boston America's Cup yacht, and eating ashore, the big barge on which the men have been living for the past three months having been left in Brenton's Cove. The men, however, were singularly happy and contented, their only regret being that the Yankee had not been more fortunate in picking up the same stray airs that wafted the Enterprise out ahead in the Aug. 6 race from Mattapoisett, and gave the Aldrich boat the race by seven minutes, with the Whirlwind third, and the Weetamoe disqualified through an error at the start.

The wind all day Aug. 6 was very light, and as it was mostly from the southwest. All hands spent the early afternoon working slowly down Buzzards' Bay, the smaller yachts to gain Quick's Hole and the large craft the Vineyard Sound lightship.

The start off Mattapoisett harbor was therefore a slow one, with the Yankee leading the way, and the Enterprise on her weather quarter. The Whirlwind was also coming leisurely for the line, hard on the starboard tack when the Weetamoe came down from the windward and forced the Thorne boat to bare away to avoid a collision. The customary red protect flag was at once set in the Whirlwind's starboard rigging and subsequently acknowledged by Captain Nichols on the Weetamoe, when he failed to take his boat across the line at the finish. It was the second time this summer that Weetamoe has been withdrawn through an error in judgment at the start, the first instance being in the eastern yacht clubs race off Newport on June 25 when the Enterprise was handicapped from crowding.

The Yankee and Enterprise held in the center of the bay, followed by the Weetamoe, which insisted on contending even though technically disqualified. The Whirlwind, however, took along board over the Naushon shore where there seemed to be more breeze.

Both the Enterprise and Weetamoe began to show their light weather qualities at the start by dropping the Yankee, which goes best in a heavy breeze. An hour after the start the four were well strung out. But the wind continued light and fitful, favoring first one yacht and then the other, with the Enterprise and Weetamoe getting most of what there was.

By 1 o'clock the Cup boats had passed Quick's Hole and working the Nashawena shore in short slow tacks, with the Enterprise leading. They finally reached the turn at Vineyard Sound lightship, the times of the round being 2h. 55m. 28s. for the Enterprise, 2h. 57m. 30s. for the Weetamoe, 2h. 5m. for the Yankee, and 2h. 3m. 55s. for the Whirlwind. On getting into Vineyard Sound the breeze became steadier and a bit stronger and with larger headsail sets they all forced up the Sound for the finish with a strong flood tide giving them a trifle additional speed.

The Enterprise maintained her lead, but the stern boats gained on her all the way until off Tarpaulin Cove, when the wind began to haul ahead, making the last 10 miles a close fetch.

The Enterprise was the first to reach the finish, but had to take a short tack 100 yards for the line. The Weetamoe was about two minutes astern at the time, but instead of following across the line, Captain Nichols sent his boat round on the other side of the committee boat, taking her therefore out of the race, and avoiding a protest hearing with the Whirlwind. The Yankee picked up about two minutes and a half on the Enterprise in the 20 miles up Vineyard Sound, but the Whirlwind was still 13 minutes astern of the Aldrich boat at the finish.

The two older cup yachts had their fourth close race of the cruise being within hailing distance all the way, with the Vanitie setting the pace, but at no time having her time saved on the champion of 1920, the Resolute. At the finish the Vanitie had an advantage of about a minute, but lost to the Resolute by over three minutes in corrected time. The yachts will sail Aug. 8 for the two Astor cups, which members of the family have been giving for an annual race off Newport for more than 30 years. The start and finish will be from Brenton's Reef lightship, within plain sight of Newport's famous shore drive. The times for the big sloops in the Aug. 6 run from Mattapoisett to this port were as follows:

NEW AMERICA'S CUP YACHTS

	Time h. m. s.
Enterprise, W. W. Aldrich, et al....	5 52 46
Yankee, J. S. Lawrence, et al.....	5 59 58
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne, et al.....	6 5 38
Weetamoe, George Nichols, et al....	(did not finish)

OLD CUP DEFENDERS

	Time elapsed h. m. s.	Time corrected h. m. s.
Resolute, Sidney Clark.....	6 11 36	5 26 58
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert.....	6 10 20	5 28 17

GIRL ATHLETES OF ST. JOHN TRIUMPH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B.—While senior men's honors in the Maritimes this year have gone back to Nova Scotia in track and field, the women of New Brunswick made a clean sweep of athletic titles in the recent track and field games held at Allison Athletic Field, here, practically all points being won by St. John young ladies. Greta Fowler, St. John Young Women's Christian Association, was individual high point winner with 21, made possible through three firsts and two seconds in the five events she entered.

By her performance Miss Fowler captured the coveted Lieutenant-Governor's medal, which prize was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hugh H. McLean, K. C., V. D., of New Brunswick, in person, at the conclusion of the meet. Miss Fowler probably will be chosen to represent the Maritime Provinces at the Canadian track and field championships this summer. While no Nova Scotian ladies made points here, it is understood several stars who did not participate in the 1930 championships in St. John will represent this section in the Dominion games.

St. John Y. W. C. A. captured team honors with ease.

PICK-UPS

IT LOOKS like anybody's race for the National League batting championship. At the present time Bill Terry of the Giants is showing the way to Chuck Klein and Lefty O'Doul of the Phillies and Babe Herman of the Robins. The New York first baseman started the season in a slow manner, but in more recent games has been getting three, four and even five hits. Only a few points separate the first four men, and the race from now until the end of the campaign should be very close and interesting.

In the American League, including games of Aug. 6, it seems to be a three-man race. Simmons of the As is barely ahead of Lou Gehrig, with Gordon Cochrane close behind them both. More hitting has taken place in the National League according to figures, as Terry and Klein are in the .400 class and Simmons and Gehrig in the .380.

The comeback of Wee Willie Sherdel, now with the Braves, has done much to keep the Boston club in sixth position. The veteran left hander came to his present club from the Cardinals in June for Burleigh Grimes; and at that time Bill McKechnie, manager of the Braves, planned to use him as a relief pitcher. He did so well, however, that he is now taking his regular turn starting. In his last four starts the veteran has been victorious, defeating the Cardinals, Robins and Phillies (twice).

Bill McKechnie said at the beginning of the season that he knew Rany Moore would hit if given the chance to be in the game every day. Moore substituted several times early in the season and could not seem to get his share of base hits. With Maranville out of the lineup in recent games, Moore has been playing third in place of Chatham, who is filling in at short. What Manager McKechnie said has proven to be true, for Moore has been hitting, and mostly when hits are needed. If his fine work at the plate continues, a vacancy may be found in the outfield when Maranville gets back.

Veteran W. C. Hagen Fails to Qualify

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y. (AP)—The Professional Golfers Association championship at the Fresh Meadow Club, Flushing, L. I., in early September, will not be the same old golf battle it has been in the dozen years of its existence. No longer will it be Walter Hagen against the field. Hagen, five times champion of the pros, will not be there. He failed to qaulify in the metropolitan district test at 36 holes over the course of the Cherry Valley Club. The old master took 149 strokes to work his way around the sporty layout, while Horton Smith, his protégé, led the field with 138. Hagen missed a chance to qualify by four strokes for 146 was the highest.

Hagen took the three strokes he was to need so vitally at the eighteenth hole of the morning round, a par three hole, where he holed out with a 3. His finish in the morning was one of the weakest he has ever had in a serious competition, his 5—5—6 standing out in bold relief against a par of 4—4—3. Aug. 6 marked the first time Hagen has failed to qualify in a championship. He picked up once in a Metropolitan open, but he has always qualified.

Horton Smith led his 75 fellow pros in an easy manner. He covered the course in 67 strokes, 5 under par in the morning and loafed in with another sub-par score 71, in the afternoon. Johnny Farrell, former champion, was second with 143 made up of 71—72 and Gene Sarazen, Bill Mehlhorn, Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn., and young Pat Circelli tied at 144. Three were tied at 145, Whiffy Cox, John Golden, Hartford, Conn., and Jimmy Hines, and Jack Forrester made the qualifying list complete with 146.

A number of other well-known stars passed out of the 1930 P. G. A. picture with Hagen, two other veterans, Mike Brady and Jim Barnes, were tied with Hagen at 149, and Willie Macfarlane, former open champion, took 150. Bobby Cruikshank never got started, and was far out of the running, as were Joe Turnesa and Willie Klein.

Sixty-four professions will assemble at Fresh Meadow Sept. 8, when another qualifying test will reduce the field to 32 for match play.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	74	43	.632
Baltimore	69	50	.580
Toronto	65	55	.542
Montreal	63	54	.538
Buffalo	54	61	.470
Newark	52	62	.456
Jersey City	48	68	.414
Reading	42	74	.362

RESULTS AUG. 6

Montreal 11, Baltimore 9.
Rochester 18, Reading 10.

N. E. HANDBALL PLAY, AUG. 10

The New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union outdoor handball championships, singles and doubles, will be contested for at the L Street Baths, South Boston, starting Aug. 10, at 2 p. m. Contestants must be registered with J. Frank Facey, 36 Prospect Street, Cambridge, and entries may be sent to John A. Lane, 33 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. The entries close Aug. 7. Regulation N. E. A. A. A. U. championship gold and silver medals will be the prizes. The championships will be under the auspices of the Boston Park Department and the handball committee of the N. E. A. A. A. U.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	64	42	.604
St. Paul	61	46	.570
Toledo	60	47	.565
Minneapolis	55	51	.519
Kansas City	52	53	.495
Columbus	47	60	.439
Milwaukee	45	64	.413
Indianapolis	42	63	.400

RESULTS AUG. 6

Toledo 3, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 7.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 0.

WESTERN AUTO PROFIT GAINS

Western Auto Supply Company of Kansas City reports net profit for the first half at $210,649, or $1.07 a share, compared with $122,739, or 62 cents a share, in the corresponding 1929 period.

CANADIAN GOLF CHAMPION OUT

Stuart Defeats Eddie Held, Titlist, 3 and 1—Three U. S. Stars Left

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—The dethroning of the defending champion, Eddie Held of New York, by Carroll M. Stuart of Montreal, 3 and 1, was one of the outstanding features of the second round of match play in the thirty-second annual Canadian amateur golf championship here Aug. 6, but there were other matches that provided as many, if not more, thrills for the galleries who followed various of the seven matches played. Owing to a misfortune in his family at home Francis W. Ryan of Birmingham, Mich., one of the comedallists in the Aug. 4 qualifying round, was forced to default to J. Wood Platt of Pennsylvania.

Only one of the seven winners was in front all the way, that being Nicol Thompson Jr. of Cedar Brook, Toronto, who defeated W. D. Taylor of Montreal, 4 and 3. C. R. Somerville, winner in 1926 and 1928, and Jack Cameron of Montreal were each down on one occasion to their opponents, Eric Russell of Lakeview, Toronto, and Alex A. Weir of Winnipeg, but they came through with victory to gain the third round. Somerville, after being 1 up at the end of the morning round, won by 6 and 4, but Cameron was forced to withstand a strong last nine challenge to win, 2 and 1.

Fred J. Wright of Newton, Mass. lost to J. Raymond Ferguson of Pennsylvania, at the thirty-seventh hole. The extra hole was the only time in the match that Ferguson was in front. The winner made a great uphill struggle being 6 down after the first nine, 3 down at the halfway mark, and 2 down at the twenty-seventh.

Frank Connolly of Dearborn, Mich., was 3 down to S. S. Merritt of Nobla, Pa., at the eighteenth, but in the afternoon he was in brilliant form and his 67, 3 under par, enabled him to win by 3 and 2.

Held had a lead on Stuart for the first 18 holes, but in the afternoon round he was unsteady from the tee, and Stuart wiped out the margin, and with four holes to play was that many in front. Held rallied to win the fifteenth and sixteenth in the second round, but lost the seventeenth and the match.

Of the eight players who have reached the quarterfinals three are from the United States, two from Toronto, two from Montreal, and one from London, and three of the Aug. 7 matches will be international contests, the other being an all-Montreal affair.

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

J. Wood Platt, Whitemarsh Valley, Chestnut Hill, Pa., won from Francis W. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., by default.

Nicol Thompson Jr., Cedar Brook, Toronto, defeated W. D. Taylor, Summerlea, Montreal, 4 and 3.

Carroll M. Stuart, Islemere, Montreal, defeated Eddie Held, Lakeville G. C., Great Neck, N. Y., 3 and 1.

Jack Cameron, Laval, Montreal, defeated Alex A. Weir, Niakwa, Winnipeg, 2 and 1.

J. Raymond Ferguson, Whitemarsh Valley, Chestnut Hill, Pa., defeated Fred J. Wright, Albermarle G. C., Newton, Mass., 1 up (37 holes).

Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, Toronto, defeated Gordon Taylor Jr., York Downs, Toronto, 1 up.

C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt, defeated Eric Russell, Lakeview, Toronto, 6 and 4.

Frank Connolly, Dearborn, Mich., defeated S. S. Merritt, Huntington G. C., Nobla, Pa., 3 and 2.

CHAMBERLAIN WINS N. Y. STATE TRAPSHOOT

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—In one of the most brilliant finishes ever seen at a New York state trapshoot, E. B. Chamberlain, of Syracuse, snatched the all-around championship from Ed Wright, of Buffalo, Aug. 6, to bring to a close the seventy-second annual event.

Neither Chamberlain nor Wright was given much of a chance for the title after the first event of the day, a handicap, had been held. Larry Smith followed his perfect 200 of the previous day with 94 in the morning handicap. Then came the doubles and Smith's downfall. He dropped 25 targets in this event, to finish with a grand total of 369.

Wright stepped to the front when he hit 87 in the doubles for a total of 372. Then came Chamberlain, who opened the day by winning the handicap with 96. His outside chance to win the title seemed to vanish when he dropped 13 targets of the first 50 tossed out in the doubles. He needed 45 to tie and 46 to win, but only to win the all-around and the second championship of the day. The total was 375.

NATIONAL LEAGUE'S SCHEDULE CHANGES

NEW YORK (AP)—Dates set for playing off postponed games together with schedule changes were announced Aug. 6 by the National Baseball League as follows:

At Boston—Sept. 3 and 6, New York; Sept. 7, Philadelphia. (Two games each day).

At Brooklyn—Aug. 17, Pittsburgh, one game (moved up from Sept. 22).

At New York—Aug. 31, Boston, two; Sept. 20, Cincinnati, two.

At Philadelphia—Sept. 8, Brooklyn, two; Sept. 20, St. Louis, two.

At Pittsburgh—Aug. 8, New York; 12, Philadelphia; 16, Brooklyn; 28 and 29, Cincinnati. (Two games each day).

At Cincinnati—Aug. 10, Philadelphia, two (moved down from July 1); 17, Boston, two (moved up from Aug. 18); 20, Brooklyn, two; 24, Pittsburgh, two (moved up from Aug. 25).

At Chicago—Aug. 16, Philadelphia, two; Sept. 26, Cincinnati, two.

At St. Louis—Aug. 10, Brooklyn, two; 12, Boston, one; 17, New York, two (moved up from Aug. 18); 24, Philadelphia, two.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wichita Falls	26	17	.605
Waco	25	18	.581
Fort Worth	25	18	.581
Houston	22	20	.524
Shreveport	21	22	.488
Dallas	19	24	.442
Beaumont	16	25	.390
San Antonio	16	26	.381

RESULTS AUG. 6

Fort Worth 13, Wichita Falls 9.
San Antonio 3, Houston 1.
Waco 8, Beaumont 0.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	25	11	.703
Springfield	17	20	.459
Albany	20	20	.459
Allentown	17	21	.447

California Urged to Protect Forests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Provision by the State of additional funds to be used for protecting California's forests, shifting of the burden of suppressing grass and grain fires from the state division of forestry to county fire districts and wider publicity for forest protection movements, were recommendations made by a score of interested organizations to the State Forestry Board at a meeting in the State Capitol here.

It was urged that funds for forest protection "be raised by an annual progressive increase of $200,000 until adequate protection is secured," the money to come from the State's general fund, if possible, or to be appropriated by the State Legislature.

Representatives of organizations representing California lumber and cattle industries, fraternal and civic groups, fire prevention organizations and other agencies from various sections of the State joined in asking the board to "sell the public" as one means of saving the State's timber. An educational campaign was recommended so that funds and coöperation from the public could be secured.

The delegates adopted a resolution requesting the State Board of Forestry to draw up tentative plans for protecting California's forest areas outside of the national forests. The board will call another conference to consider such plans when it sees fit.

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STATE PARTY IN REICH SEEKS NEW ADHERENTS

Peoples Party Support Sought—Tax Decree Issue Unsettled

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Permanent Supervision Committee of the Reichstag, which, according to the Constitution represents the interests of the people toward the Government in the times when Parliament is dissolved, declared itself not competent to pass judgment on the tax decrees issued by the President and counter-signed by the Cabinet after the dissolution of the Reichstag.

The Social Democrat Party wanted the committee at least to declare that these decrees violated the Constitution. They had prepared a statement in which it was maintained that such violation had taken place, in view of the fact that President von Hindenburg, with the support of the Government, had now issued decrees of a similar nature to those which the Reichstag had rejected.

It would not do that the decrees were issued against the will of the Reichstag, Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld speaking for the Social Democrat Party declared.

Discussing recent events leading to the dissolution of Parliament and the promulgation of the new decrees, the Social Democrat Vorwaerts writes: "One can only govern in Germany along parliamentary lines, if all the factors concerned are unanimous in their conviction of the necessity of a parliamentary system, and in their good will keep it intact. As difficult as it may be to form a majority and to govern with it, so easy it is to confuse the parties and thus create a situation in which—in view of the apparent failure of Parliament—the only possibility that remains is a dictatorial government . . . If the bourgeoisie is not able to form a majority in the Reichstag capable of carrying on the Government, and if the bourgoisie is not willing to make such concessions as would enable the participation of the Social Democrats, then the danger grows that the interior development will turn more and more toward the abnormal and adventurous."

Here the recently founded State Party is causing a new situation. This party professes to support parliamentary government and wants to rekindle greater enthusiasm among the bourgeoisie for it. The State Party is now trying to induce industrial Germany and the People's Party to amalgamate with it.

Dr. Ernst Scholz, leader of that party, however, leans far too much toward the Conservatives to show any willingness to merge with the Liberal State Party. A final attempt to bring about some kind of understanding is being made now.

Protestant Growth Causes Papal Edict

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Pope, in a personal statement, published in the Osservatore Romano Aug. 7, announced the formation of a "pontifical organization for preservation of the faith and for the provision of new churches in Rome," designed to combat Protestant proselyting in and around Rome.

The announcement in "Motu Proprio"—that is, a document made by the Pontiff himself, recalls his protest against Protestant activities in an allocution at a secret consistory held on June 30.

The new "defense organization" will have a cardinal for its president who will maintain continuous contact with Cardinal Paomili, Vicar-General of the diocese of Rome, to keep him informed and exchange ideas.

The new organization will be divided into two sections, one for "preservation of the faith, in addition to the organization now devoted to that work and bearing that name instituted by Pope Leo XIII, which will extend its operations."

The second section will be devoted to providing more churches wherever needed, reorganizing parishes, regrouping parishioners, the demolition of old and unsuitable church edifices, and the question of dealing with the civil authorities for necessary authorization.

A brief issued by the office of the Secretary of State named Cardinal Marchetti Selvaggiani president of the organization.

STREET NOISES ABATE AS RESULT OF DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Street noises are being lessened in Buffalo as a result of persistent efforts by the Health Department, according to Francis T. Fronczak, Commissioner, head of that division of city government.

The campaign of the commissioner has been waged particularly against motorists who honk their horns unnecessarily in traffic or early in the morning before the homes of friends whom they wish to arouse. Blatant radios, tuned too high, that annoy neighbors through open windows, have been controlled, partly by requests and partly by ordinance.

5000 WORKMEN BUSY REBUILDING IN ITALY

ROME (AP)—The Minister of Public Works Aug. 7 reported to Benito Mussolini, Premier, that all first aid service had been withdrawn from the zone of the recent earthquake in southern Italy.

The report said Government rationing had ceased and that 5000 workmen were engaged in the new housing undertakings.

JURISDICTION SUIT DECIDED FOR UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The right of one local of a labor union to exercise jurisdiction rights against members of another local of the same union were upheld in a decision handed down here Aug. 6 by Graham Witschief, Supreme Court Justice. It is believed to be the first State Supreme Court decision of this nature.

Under it the Tarrytown Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union wins the right to exclude from working within the Tarrytown zone, plumbers and steam fitters from outside locals. Two injunctions were sought in connection with the installation of plumbing in new wings of a county institution for which Port Chester (Conn.) plumbers have the contract. Justice Witschief granted the one sought by the Tarrytown plumbers and denied that asked by the contractor to keep them from the job.

Trained Men Needed for Textile Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—With the continued growth and diversification of the textile industry, especially in the South, there will be a continual call for young men who have been trained in textile manufacturing, according to officials of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

The demand for textile graduates, it was declared, far exceeds the number of men graduated each year. The success achieved by the graduates of this school and the influence exerted by this success has been widely felt. Establishments in which these graduates are connected as owners, managers, superintendents, designers and foremen have a capitalization of over $100,000,000, according to state college officials. The practicality and thoroughness of the course given at the school is demonstrated by such a record.

Extensive equipment is provided for the use of students at the textile school. The latest machines for the manufacture and dyeing of yarns, hosiery and fabrics are contained in the laboratories. These machines are not models, but such as are used by the mills in turning out products for the market. The apparatus used in the research and test laboratories on fibers, yarns, fabrics, starches, dyestuffs and for microphotography, provide a complete equipment for training young men for the textile industry.

Provisional Nitrate Agreement Reached

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A production quota agreement has been formulated by European nitrate producers, but the accord becomes effective only if Chilean interests accept the terms, it is authoritatively learned. British Imperial Chemicals insisted upon this proviso. Negotiations with the Chileans have been transferred to Berlin, where they begin immediately.

The details of the provisional agreement have not been revealed, but it is declared that the arrangement provides for the production of quotas with fines for over-production and subsidies for under-production, as was done in the international steel cartel. The allotment of market quotas and price control is also, it is declared, contained in the agreement.

The commercial experts here expect the Chileans to enter the agreement.

CHILEAN OUTPUTS GAIN BUT PRICES DECLINE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Increases in the production of agricultural, industrial and mineral products, including nitrates, were marked by corresponding decreases in prices, the annual report of the Ministry of Finance revealed Aug. 6.

Exports for the first half of the present year decreased more than $60,000,000 due partly to the prospect that duties on nitrates would be lifted when the newly formed Cosach organization begins active operations, and partly to the general world economic depression, the report stated. Other productive activities of the country are flourishing. Condition of banks is normal.

BUFFALO TEACHERS GET CUT IN PAY RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo Board of Education has just reduced a scheduled annual salary increase to teachers in the city schools from $175 to $100 and transferred the money so saved to funds for maintenance and repair of buildings. The action was protested vigorously by heads of teachers' organizations.

In line also with the policy of economy, the board voted to discontinue educational service at the Museum of Natural Science, several public homes and the State Teachers' College. Education officials in Albany have protested the latter step on the ground that it violates a contract with the State.

Year-Old Salem Church Wishes Well to New Puritan Group at Plymouth

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

SALEM, Aug. 6, 1630—One year ago today the church in this Plantation was organized. Henry Houghton, the ruling elder, and John Horne and Charles Gott, the deacons, were examining the church records at the meetinghouse when I entered and expressed deep interest in the history of the first church in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

It seems that 30 persons "publicly, solemnly and severally" signed a covenant and confession of faith which had been drawn up by the Rev. Francis Higginson and the Rev. Samuel Skelton, their ministers. It contained the following statements:

"We avow the Lord to be our God, and ourselves his people in the truth and simplicity of our spirits.

"We promise to walk with our brethren and sisters with all watchfulness and tenderness, avoiding all jealousies, suspicions, backbitings, censurings, provokings, and secret risings of spirit against them; but in all offences to follow the rule of the Lord Jesus, and to bear and forbear, give and forgive, as he hath taught us.

"We will not be forward either to show our own gifts or to discover the failings of our brothers and sisters, but attend an orderly call thereunto; knowing how much the Lord may be dishonored and his Gospel sleighted by our distempers and weaknesses in public.

"We resolve to approve ourselves unto the Lord in our particular callings, shunning idleness as the bane of any state; nor will we deal hardly or oppressingly with any, wherein we are the Lord's stewards.

"We promise to the best of our ability to teach our children and servants the knowledge of God, and His will, that they may serve Him also, not by any strength of our own, but by the Lord Christ."

The church at Plymouth was represented at the organization of the Salem church, and Governor Bradford extended "the right hand of fellowship" to the members of the second church in New England, and wished for them "all prosperity and a blessed success unto such good beginnings." This was significant, for "those of Plymouth" were Separatists, while "those who came to Salem never entertained a separation from the Church of England, although rejecting the corruptions of that church." Salem and Plymouth were not in doctrinal disagreement, however. "Both were pronounced Calvinists. Both believed that much of the worship required by the English Establishment was superstitious. Both held that God had set forth His will in the Bible. Both had left their native land to escape high commission courts and requirements of uniformity, that they might practice the positive part of church reformation."

Dr. Samuel Fuller, the Plymouth physician and deacon, had been in conference with Governor Endecott regarding the important features of church organization, with the result that the Salem Puritans accepted the practice of the Plymouth Separatists in these important particulars: The use of a specific covenant as the basis of the local church; the selection of its officers and the ordination of its ministers by the local congregational; the participation of the entire membership in matters of discipline; and the conduct of public worship in accordance with the wishes of the members.

These were the early steps which are leading the Puritans toward a position of out and out Separatism.

Uncovering Hidden Turkestan by Rail

Thick Black Line on Map Shows New Section of Tracks Completing Main Trunk Line of Turkestan-Siberia Railway, the Joining of the Two Sections of Which Was Recently Celebrated at Aina Bulak, Near Alma Ata, Capital of the Province of Kazakstan. Continuing the Line North via Semipalatinsk, It Will Be Found to Link Up at Novosibirsk (Capital of Siberia) With the Trans-Siberian Railway on Its Long Trail From Leningrad to Vladivostok, While to the Southwest It Makes Connections With the Moscow-Tashkent Line and the Krasnovodsk-Tashkent Line, Connecting With Baku Across the Caspian.

GERMAN AIRMAN WINS ROUND-EUROPE FLIGHT

BERLIN (AP)—Fritz Morzik, the German who won last year's around Europe reliability tour sponsored by the French Aero Club, has been declared the winner of a similar flight last month.

Morzik won on points with a total of 423, although a British pilot, Capt. Hubert S. Broad, was the first actually to complete the tour. He was given seventh place in the final scoring. Reinhold Poss, also a German, was second; Notz, another German, third, and Miss Spooner of Great Britain was fourth.

AUSTRALIA ENACTS SALES TAX MEASURE

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—A bill providing for a sales tax passed the House of Representatives Aug. 6 by a vote of 40 to 25.

The tax applies to the paid sale value of goods and, broadly speaking, to the last wholesale transaction. Newspapers, gasoline, gas, meat, bread, and flour are primary products among the articles exempted.

DEMOCRATS ASK $1 A HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The Democratic State Committee, of which James Baker, former president of the New Jersey Board of Taxes and Assessments, is treasurer, has just announced a state-wide campaign for contributions of $1 each. Members of the committee will confer with county committees at a meeting to be held here early in September.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN UPLIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A pledge to work for temperance "until every Indian is a total abstainer from all intoxicants" and to encourage "every educational and moral agency for the uplift of the Indian," was taken by representatives of 600 members of the Temperance League of the Iroquois, coming from the Six Nations, at a meeting held on the Onondaga Indian Reservation near here.

TURKSIB LINE WILL OPEN OUT BIG COTTON AREA

(Continued from Page 1)

rails by the Soviet holiday, May 1, supplementary work, such as the laying of the roadbed, the building of embankments, bridges, and stations, was sometimes neglected or carried out in hasty and incomplete form. Much more hard work will be necessary if the railroad is to be placed in full operation, as is hoped, by the end of the year.

Bill Shatoff's Achievement

However, the laying of the track more than a year ahead of scheduled time is a triumph of driving energy, and no small share of the credit for this achievement must go to the Russian-American director of the construction, "Bill" Shatoff, who, incidentally, is worthy of a separate personal story. The road does not cross any high mountain ranges or present striking and spectacular tunneling and engineering problems. Some of the hardest work in this connection was done on the southern section of the line, where a steep grade was used in surmounting the Chokpar Pass, and much careful excavation work was necessary in laying the track through the hilly country around Aina-Bulak.

The real difficulties in the building of the Turksib were rather in the field of supply. Although the southern half of the railroad traverses what is known as the Syemirechye (or Land of Seven Rivers), all these streams, rising in the mountains across the Chinese frontier, do not made the territory uniformly fertile. There are stretches, notably in the valley of the River Ili, which are little better than desert.

Over much of the railroad zone the population is sparse and the only local source of food supply consists of the herds and flocks of the wandering Kazaks. These herds and flocks, incidentally, have been diminishing lately, partly as a result of a fodder shortage, party because the application of the "class policy" of ruining the wealthier classes has led, as in other parts of Russia, to deliberate destruction of the animals. So even meat is difficult to procure along the line of the Turksib.

Great stocks of food, material and equipment had to be brought into a largely roadless country; and every means of transportation, from the plodding camel to the modern truck was pressed into service. The families which many of the 40,000 workers on the road brought with them had to be provided with food, clothing and shelter. At each new station of any size there was a problem of providing schools and other public institutions In this respect the railroad has served as a sort of pioneer of culture in the primitive steppes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Clark E. Mallery, Indianapolis, Ind.
Marguerite Scheiderer, Toledo, O.
Dorothy Adams, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Cora A. Manning, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Alice Winningham, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Miss Elizabeth Heyns, Pompano, Fla.
Mrs. Mattie Baker, Pompano, Fla.
William R. Stocking Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Stella H. Stocking, Detroit, Mich.
Fred H. Stocking, Detroit, Mich.
David Stocking, Detroit, Mich.
William R. Stocking IV, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Eleanor V. Paul, New York City.
Mrs. E. L. Ketterer, Audubon, N. J.
E. L. Ketterer, Audubon, N. J.
Mme. Contrisciani, New York City
Barbara Porter, Gardner, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Tausch, Akron, O.
Mrs. Clara K. Eyer, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Miss Neola Eyer, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Miss Harriet Eyer, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Miss Margaret Norton, Richmond, Va.
Miss Katherine Wilber, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. Alevina Pine Boyce, Wayne, Pa.
Mrs. Claire L. Moore, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Pauline Ganz, New York City
Mrs. Henriett S. Schmidt, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Miss Louise Peters, Elmwood Place, O.
Mrs. Anna Peters, Elmwood Place, O.
Edward Peters, Elmwood Place, O.
Marg C. Jones, Princeton, Ill.
Lena Smith, Princeton, Ill.
Gorman Wedding, Princeton, Ill.
Pearl Johnston, Chicago, Ill.
Cora Rimer Webster, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret Earhardt, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Matilda Trend, Cincinnati, O.
Catherine Roberts, Liverpool, Eng.
Mrs. Anna Dickinson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie Schnautz, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. W. Sparrow, Belmont, Mass.
Elsie Sparrow, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Ida S. Phelps, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Lillian M. Ferrebee, Schuylkill Haven, Pa
Harvey Ferrebee, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Miss Verna M. Ferrebee, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Mrs. Jessie C. Jones, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Mrs. Lulu M. Boerem, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude H. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.
Frederic E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Frances Mangnall, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Marion Wolfenden, Grimsby, Ont., Can.
Miss Effie B. McKay, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Johanna Nagel, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Miss Joanna Nagel, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Ernst Nagel, Lyndhurst, N. J.
John H. Fellows, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. R. C. Klopfenstine, Canton, O.
R. C. Klopfenstine, Canton, O.
Roy F. Klopfenstine, Canton, O.
J. E. Milton, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Seba S. Milton, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Marion Root, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Marion A. Warren, Waterville, Me.
Miss Mary E. Warren, Waterville, Me.
Mrs. Thanie S. Seaver, Morrisville, Vt.
Mrs. E. M. Barnet, W. Roxbury, Mass.
Miss Lois F. Lovejoy, East Falls Church, Va.
Mildred Nixon, Lakewood, O.
Mollie Hornstein, New York City.
Mrs. Lotta Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Fred E. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Helen M. Eldredge, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Mabel A. Hardy, Swampscott, Mass.
Miss Julia Otto, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.
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Harry Brooks, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. Kathleen G. Oliver, Hartford, Conn.
C. E. Bigelow, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Elizabeth Wheeler Higgins, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. S. Martens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rose Dobson, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. A. Robt. Munro, New York City.
Anne B. Lezar, New York City.
Josephine I. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Pearl Haesly, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Samuel Blake Wilson, Baltimore, Md.
Samuel Blake Wilson, Baltimore, Md.
Grace G. Gilbert, Peru, Neb.
M. Bonnevie, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Weale, Pasadena, Calif.
Ned F. Stirling, Pasadena, Calif.
Arthur W. McCullock, Pasadena, Calif.

Canadian Liberals Ready to Quit Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The final meeting of the King Cabinet previous to turning over the reins of office to the new Conservative administration was held on Wednesday and it was seemingly more of a farewell gathering than a business meeting. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, cheerfully shook hands with the waiting press on "our last meeting," and intimated that the relief from the burden of administrative responsibility would give him a rest.

The nine years of office had been fruitful of legislation that had established for his administration an excellent record, he thought. The entire Cabinet was present, including Charles Dunning and Lucien Cannon, the two defeated ministers. Mr. King was ready now to turn things over to the new Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, at any time, depending upon the latter's pleasure.

Mr. Bennett has been very busy during the last few days completing the personnel of his Cabinet, and although there has been much guessing as to who these are, there will be nothing definite until he repairs to Government House with the members of his Cabinet to be sworn in, which will probably be late this afternoon.

OTTAWA (AP)—C. H. Calnan, Member of Parliament from Montreal, has accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State in the new Conservative Government, it became known on Aug. 7.

Geologists at Work in Shenandoah Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Every phase of abnormal tree growth, rock formation and fauna is being recorded by Dr. T. L. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Prof. J. T. Hoehliner, of Providence, R. I., now traveling in the Shenandoah National Park area.

Unusual findings are being reported to the United States Geological Survey and other Washington institutions. One of the strangest tree growths so far found is a white oak near the village of Ida, 13 miles southeast of Luray.

Tradition says that 50 years ago the tree for some unaccountable reason began to get acquainted with a black oak standing about four feet away. It is believed that during a storm the black oak tree was split and the same storm twisted the white oak into the split.

As time went on the union became complete and now each tree is about three feet in diameter at the ground and the top is a mixture of black and white oak foliage.

BRITISH RESTRICTING SHIPPING OF COOLIES

AMOY, China (AP)—British consular authorities on Aug. 7 instructed shipping companies transporting coolies to the Straits Settlements to reduce the emigration by 80 per cent, or 100,000 annually.

The low price of rubber and tin caused Straits Settlements authorities to seek restriction of the flow of Chinese labor. A severe unemployment problem is likely to result here. Since Amoy and surrounding disrticts supply the Settlements with most of their coolie labor, the restriction may greatly affect prosperity here.

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MARKETING PLAN SEEKS TO UNITE STATES IN SOUTH

Expert Watchers Would Be Kept in Northern and Eastern Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—No greater problem confronts the farmers of the South than the advantageous marketing of their perishable crops, including fruits and vegetables, which yield millions of dollars in revenue each year and would net producers even larger amounts under a more efficient marketing system.

While cotton continues to be regarded as the leading money crop of the South, this section's leading agriculturists are insistent in their demands for diversification as the only sure safeguard against the untoward effects of low-priced cotton. It is pointed out that it costs just as much, and sometimes more, to produce a cotton crop that proves unprofitable as it does to raise a crop to be placed on a satisfactory market.

In order to encourage further diversification among southern farmers, William A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina, has suggested a plan of marketing which in his opinion, should not only encourage the production of more diversified crops but which would convert disadvantageous competition among the southern states into lucrative cooperation.

He presented his proposal to a conference of southern commissioners of agriculture, held in Atlanta at his recommendation, and it was agreed to take the matter up with the Federal Farm Board, in order to obtain federal aid.

Briefly stated, the Graham plan calls for the placing of experts in the large consuming and distributing centers of the North and East, these experts to keep the southern states advised as to existing demands and to advise the switching of consignments to other markets when glutted conditions appear.

The scheme is designed to aid no one state but all the southern states producing fruits and vegetables. For example, if the ripening season for peaches in Georgia should, for some reason, be retarded and peaches from Georgia and North Carolina should go on the market at the same time, shipments could be arranged so as to eliminate destructive competition by diverting some of them to other markets. The same rule could be applied to Florida and Louisiana strawberries and other commodities produced by several states simultaneously.

Mr. Graham has inaugurated another feature designed to aid producers and shippers of fruits and vegetables. This has been put into operation through daily market news radiocasts, sent from Station WPTF at Raleigh, at 6:50 each evening.

The reports, sponsored by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, are designed to keep producers and shippers advised at all times as to the prevailing prices and movements of truck from North Carolina, as well as prices and movements of similar commodities from other states. This is not for the purpose of sharpening competition but to enable North Carolina producers and shippers to know the true market situation at all times.

Pulpwood Imports Called Unimportant

QUEBEC, Que. (AP)—Louis Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, made public Aug. 6 the findings of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests in which it was reported that shipments of Russian pulpwood now entering the United States by way of the St. Lawrence River for shipment to American paper mills are not likely to embarrass the Canadian newsprint industry.

"Although we have been following the situation closely for some time," Mr. Taschereau said, "no complaints have been received from any paper companies operating in the Province, and the Russian pulpwood export is believed to be nothing more than a gesture on the part of the Soviet authorities.

"Our forestry authorities and those outside of the Provincial Government who have investigated the question of imports of Russian pulpwood to United States mills are of the opinion that the sale of this wood at the market price is most uneconomic and that the volume of imports will be merely enough for trading talks.

"Figures compiled by pulpwood experts who visited the steamer Fishpool at Sorel some three weeks ago and examined its cargo of Soviet wood awaiting shipment by canal to New York and Pennsylvania show that the imported wood will probably be sold at a figure much lower than its actual cost. Even granting that the woods operations which are being carried out on the shores of the White Sea in Russia are being executed by conscripted labor, the cost would still be far above the sale price of Canadian pulpwood cut off private lands in the Province of Quebec and sold to American paper mills."

Healy Is Suspended on Order by Mayor

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Because he refused to answer questions before the Federal Grand Jury on the grounds that they "might tend to incriminate or degrade" him, Martin J. Healy, first Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Plant and Structures, was suspended from office on Aug. 6 by Albert Goldman, Commissioner, upon order of Mayor James J. Walker.

Mr. Healy is alleged to have received and deposited in his bank $10,000 a day or so before George F. Ewald was appointed Magistrate by Mayor Walker in 1927. Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, has told Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, that Magistrate Ewald had admitted paying $12,000 for his appointment.

This was the first action of its kind Mayor Walker has taken against any member of his administration. He said he did not call for the dismissal of Mr. Healy because he believes there is a chance he may clear himself. Before being taken before the grand jury, Mr. Healy had asked Mr. Goldman for a leave of absence without pay to devote his entire time "to personal matters."

Mr. Goldman brought this request to Mayor Walker, and the Mayor admitted that at first he had been inclined to allow the leave, but decided against it because he wished no one to believe that he was protecting Mr. Healy in a matter that affected his own reputation so closely.

Further Sentences Imposed on Indians

BOMBAY (AP)—Vallabhai Patel, Congress leader, arrested on Aug. 2, was sentenced on Aug. 7 to three months' simple imprisonment for his part in the civil disobedience campaign of Mahatma Gandhi.

Before sentence was passed Patel named as his successor as President of the All-Indian Congress, Mulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

Four women, fined at the same time, refused to pay, declaring they preferred imprisonment. Pandit Malaviya, another leader of the volunteers, was fined 100 rupees (about $36) with the alternative of 15 days' simple imprisonment. A number of other prisoners received three-months terms.

'SACRED' SAMARKAND IS NO LONGER CAPITAL

SAMARKAND, Uzbekistan, Soviet Republic (AP)—Samarkand, for centuries one of the most sacred places in Moslem Asia and home of the famous conqueror Tamerlane, on Aug. 6 lost its place as capital of the Uzbekistan Soviet Republic to Tashkent.

The Uzbekistan Government made the transfer because Tashkent is the principal industrial city of Turkestan, has a superior geographical location and is accessible to important cotton regions.

MAHARAJAH IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—The Maharajah of Pithapuram, India, accompanied by his family and a retinue of servants, arrived Aug. 5 on the liner Majestic for his first sightseeing tour of the United States.

FEDERAL MAIL BUSINESS PUT ON NEW BASIS

Surveys in 19 Cities Succeed in Making Service More Efficient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Efficiency experts have taken hold of one of the Government's greatest businesses, that of carrying mail. Nineteen of the largest post offices in the United States have already been placed on a better business basis as the result of Post Office Depaartment surveys and reforms, and 36 more will profit in the near future.

No longer will the postman start out on a round with only a handful of letters to deliver. Mail collected in the morning in the cities where the experts have been, will be certain to be delivered to other sections of the city in the afternoon. Letters are being put on earlier trains than usual. Much night work once performed by clerks and carriers has been eliminated. Uniform accounting systems are replacing individual methods.

The survey embraced the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and Jacksonville. In each of these 19 cities, with the exception of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the surveys have been completed and the methods of operation adopted are already in effect. There are still to be made some minor changes in the service in the four cities mentioned above before the plan is inaugurated.

It is the intention of the department to carry on these surveys until the 55 largest post offices throughout the country have been included in the plan, those whose yearly receipts are $1,500,000 and upward. The next largest offices to be given attention will be those in the West. Following this, some additional eastern cities, including Brooklyn, will complete the survey.

A uniform collection and delivery service has been established in the 19 cities where the survey has been completed. In some cities there were found to be too many collections; in others too few. In each of the cities now, collections are made every half hour in the business districts, and every 20 minutes from mail chutes in large buildings in congested areas. This mail will be off on the first train available after its collection and distribution.

In residential sections for the first tiem there is in operation on interchange of mail between stations which results in the delivery the same afternoon of all mail collected in the morning hours. A morning, afternoon and evening collection, with an extra evening collection, where necessary, has also been put into effect in this district.

Connecticut Sons Specially Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn.—Two more names were added to the Hall of Fame of the Connecticut Agricultural College today. Alexander T. Pattison of Simsbury and Lewis Catlin Root of Farmington are the two men who, as leaders in agricultural and rural life in Connecticut, were selected to receive the awards of "honorable recognition" which are granted annually by the college during Farm and Home Week. The awards were made by Charles Lewis Beach, president emeritus, in conjunction with the board of trustees, in the Hawley Armory.

The Connecticut Agricultural College instituted the custom of giving "honorary recognition" during Farmers' Week in 1924. The awards have been made annually since then to men and women who have helped materially in improving the status of agricultural and rural conditions in Connecticut. The purpose of the award is to bring to the attention of the public the significance of the life work and achievements of the recipients.

Now try New England's favorite Baked Beans

Friend Brothers—originators of canned brick oven baked beans—now bring you a real bean treat, beans actually baked for hours in pots in great brick ovens to bring out every bit of delicious, savory flavor.

There are no other beans like Friend's. There cannot be, for the Friend process was developed by the Friend Brothers years ago. No other process makes beans so tasty, appetizing, satisfying.

This Saturday night enjoy the "down-home" flavor of this old Boston dish. You'll find Friend's Beans nutritious and economical, and so thoroughly good that your family will ask for more.

Trial assortment—one family size can each of California Pea Beans, Red Kidney Beans, and Brown Bread, and kitchenette size can each of Yellow Eye Beans, and Mince Meat, sent anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of $1.

As an added treat, serve FRIEND'S BROWN BREAD
On sale by leading grocers

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BAKED BEANS

THE HOME FORUM

Hush! We Are Observed!

WHILE I stood just now looking out at my cabin window, a sleek brown chipmunk, my nearest neighbor, suddenly appeared in a crevice among the rocks and stared at me.

He does everything suddenly and by jerks, this small brown neighbor, seeming to have no more continuity than a movie film. When I am least thinking of him, all at once he is there before me, round-eyed and immobile as though carved in stone; and then, just when I have concluded that he intends to stay forever, all at once he is gone, erased, the space he occupied a moment before having been instantaneously emptied of chipmunk. He seems to explode from his hole when he comes out for an airing, and when he returns home he explodes back into it again. All things he does with wonderful earnestness, but most earnestly of all he stares.

Thus we stood and eyed each other for a long five minutes, the chipmunk at his window and I at mine. He is rather too much given to staring, for I have caught him at it many times before and I suspect that he does it sometimes when I am not looking. I thought it time to teach him that two can play at that game. Possibly he resents what he takes to be my intrusion into this glen, which he and a few pheasants and foxes had until recently all to themselves; but he might as well understand that I have come to stay. And so we had it out, stare meeting stare, a chipmunk *versus* a man. The chipmunk won.

Let me explain! One of the few rules in this childish game of staring-down is that the party who winks first, loses. Well, toward the end of those five minutes I simply had to wink, but the chipmunk had apparently forgotten how. Stone chipmunks, he seemed to say, do not indulge in winks. Again, there is a rule that one loses when one smiles. I confess that I smiled first, for the whole contest soon came to seem to me highly ludicrous. The chipmunk may have smiled also, but if he did I could not detect it and he did not confess.

These matters were of slight importance, however, in comparison with the vague discomfort that crept upon me as the minutes dragged along. I began to feel self-conscious. I wanted to know what this chipmunk thought of me, and he would not tell. Not a sound did he utter, not a gesture did he make, and a more completely expressionless face than his I have never seen or imagined. I was thinking all the while that he was a most charming and beautiful little creature, and—barring a slight defect in manners which I was undertaking to remove—a most desirable neighbor for one to have. This much I should have been glad to say to him, and he might have deduced it from my benevolent though somewhat stern expression. But what did he think of me? Well, apparently nothing. Nothing whatever. The most disconcerting thing in the whole experience was that his eye did not seem to be focused upon me at all. He seemed to be looking through me, as though I were not there. This was too much, for even the most modest of men feels convinced that he exists and occupies space. When I realized that my neighbor did not grant me even so much as that, I retired from the window in a slight confusion.

Of course I had been looked through before. Lions do it, and so do tigers, but their majesty and repose are such that no one can resent their indifference. Even in leopards and jaguars I can put up with it, but it is one of the things I dislike in the common domestic cat. I take no pleasure in looking straight into a cat's eyes because, after the first few seconds, even while her pupils are apparently fixed upon mine, there is sure to come over them a distant and dreamy look that ignores my presence and searches far horizons, as though I were a hole in the wall. No, I do not see how anyone can look long into a cat's eyes. We are told that a cat may look at a king—and no doubt she may for a second or so if she cares to—but can a king look at a cat? I should advise him to decline.

How utterly different is the gaze of a dog! He looks into our eyes directly as though there were no other thing in the world worth looking at, and yet he never stares. Hold a well-bred dog by the muzzle and look steadily into his eyes: his glance shifts for a moment and then returns and then slides off again. Does he feel that he is not worthy of our affection, or is it that he cannot gaze steadily into our eyes because he so loves to do so? In any case, the side-long and momentary glances of a dog's eyes often show a devotion that may well bring tears to our own. I remember meeting a magnificent collie not long ago while I was walking down a country lane dressed in what he might quite reasonably have taken as the attire of a professional tramp. He was planted so firmly in the exact middle of the road just outside his own house-place that I anticipated, at a distance, some little dispute concerning my right of way. Instead of that, he blessed me with his eyes as I walked by him, and I carried with me all that afternoon a sense of benediction. He must have thanked me in that one look for all the gentleness that my kind has shown to his. I wished there had been much more of it.

And then there are the animals that never look at us at all but seem to have done so just once, long ago, and to have reached their conclusions. I refer especially, to the camel. Whenever one gets to thinking more highly of himself, or of the human race in general, than the probabilities of the case seem to warrant, he would do well to seek out a camel and study without prejudice that scornful curl of the lower lip, that high-held nose, those half-shut eyes that have seen all they care to see and refuse to look again. Very humbling indeed is a camel, thoughtfully considered. He has known mankind nearly as long as the dog has, and has arrived at very different opinions. Why this should be no one can say, but perhaps we had best infer that it is due to some natural melancholy in the camel's disposition, some innate tendency toward the gloomy view. At any rate we should of course agree that it is the dog who is right about us, and this must mean that the camel has somehow made a mistake.

One hopes that the giraffe is also mistaken about us, for it would be intolerable to think that anything human beings have done or been in all their long history could justify or give the slightest excuse for the ineffably supercilious expression that this beast carries about so high in air. Let us not be misled by the creature's lustrous eyes or by its long curled eyelashes that would adorn a queen of melodrama: it looks down upon us with contempt, and if not with reviling, then only because that would take more energy than we are thought to be worth. The camel, as I have said, is humbling to our human pride, but when we see a giraffe, we begin to pluck up hearts of hope, for surely, we say, it is impossible that we should be so bad as all that. The probability is that the giraffe is not thinking about us at all but about the symmetry of his own shape, the gracefulness of his gait, and the tapering beauty of his endless neck. We should not let ourselves be disturbed by giraffes.

Elephants seem to know everything worth knowing, but we cannot be quite sure that they include us in this category. The eye of an elephant has more speculation in it than that of any other animal. It is an experienced, a learned, a thoughtful eye—an eye with memories and with anticipations. Once or twice I have met it squarely, and have not enjoyed the encounter, because it seemed to classify me at once, to pigeonhole me as it were, in such and such an order, genus, species, and variety. While looking at an elephant eye to eye one feels that one is at the wrong end of the microscope, the observed and not the observer. This is unusual and therefore trying. It seems a bit unfair for an animal twenty times one's own size to look at one so appraisingly as the elephant does, and with so little indication of being deeply impressed.

Speaking in general, then, it is decidedly uncomfortable to be looked at by the "lower" animals, and still more uncomfortable not to be looked at, but we must put up with it as best we can. Cats stare at us from their chairs, horses from stables, cows from meadow gates, woodchucks from holes in the ground, foxes from earth, birds from the air, fish from the pools, deer from the glades, and chipmunks from little crevices among the rocks. We are observed from above and below and all about, when most we seem alone, and we can take hardly a step into the forest but that "thousand eyeballs under hoods have us by the hair." Well then, let us be on our good behavior. Let us act as we should before company. Let us conduct ourselves as the self-styled lords of this earth should do. And meanwhile, though we may occasionally be sneered down by a camel or stared out of countenance by a chipmunk, we have always the dog to console us. He has known us long and thoroughly, and he has forgiven us for a good half of what he knows.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages . . . . . 2 cents
16 to 22 pages . . . . . 3 cents
24 to 30 pages . . . . . 4 cents
32 pages . . . . . 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne. Victoria, Australia.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Summer at College

Such days as these of summer's opening
Blow back the pages time has writ so fast;
I see again the emerald terraces
And the shade deeply cast

By strong horse chestnut trees; I see the gray
Of walls uplifting into roofs and towers;
And further back, the blaze of color where
The gold laburnum flowers.

I scarcely knew the joy in which I moved;
Nor felt the grace that did enwrap me round;
But passed from scene to scene in sheer delight
Of sight—of scent—of sound.

Was learning of herself not lode enough
To draw me, that she had, forsooth, to dress
In nature's beauty, so that I might clasp
This added loveliness?

Be as it may, when questions now will turn
My thoughts to things abstruse, then, as they come,
They bring with them the scent of hawthorn buds
Across the Atlantic's foam.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Brullov's Pompeii

Allegory, mythology, the daily life of Italy, landscape—he drew on them all for the subjects of his pictures. Easily impressed, and in love with the first idea that presented itself, his friends began to fear lest his versatility might prove fatal to his reputation. Brullov, who was as handsome as he was talented, drew from Cammucini the remark that "this picturesque Russian is only great in little things." Nettled by this criticism, Brullov determined to produce a masterpiece which should answer his detractors once for all. At that time Pucini's opera "L'ultimo giorno di Pompeii" was making a great sensation in Rome. Brullov had apparently seen it more than once when during a visit to Naples he went to see the ruins of the old city, and was fired with the desire to reproduce its . . . story on canvas. The result was a colossal and sensational picture in many respects redolent of operatic treatment. Its success, however, was commensurate with its size. Long before it left the artist's studio all Rome was gossiping about the masterpiece; and when it was exhibited at Milan public enthusiasm knew no bounds. Brullov was the idol of the hour; strangers raised their hats to him as he walked through the streets, and when he entered a theatre the whole audience rose to do honour to the "maestro." Sir Walter Scott sat an hour before the picture in ecstasy, and pronounced it to be "a complete epic." . . . It is difficult to describe the adulation bestowed upon Brullov without laying oneself open to the charge of exaggeration. A few idolized musicians and actors may have been the recipients of equal homage, but there is no instance of any painter being worshipped to such a degree. Poushkin not only celebrated "The Last Day of Pompeii" in verse, but begged a sketch from the painter on bended knee; Koltsov offered him his poems; Glinka hailed him as a brother in art. At the Academy his influence henceforward outweighed that of all his colleagues: he became their dictator.—ROSA NEWMARCH, in "The Russian Arts."

Roof Radio Station

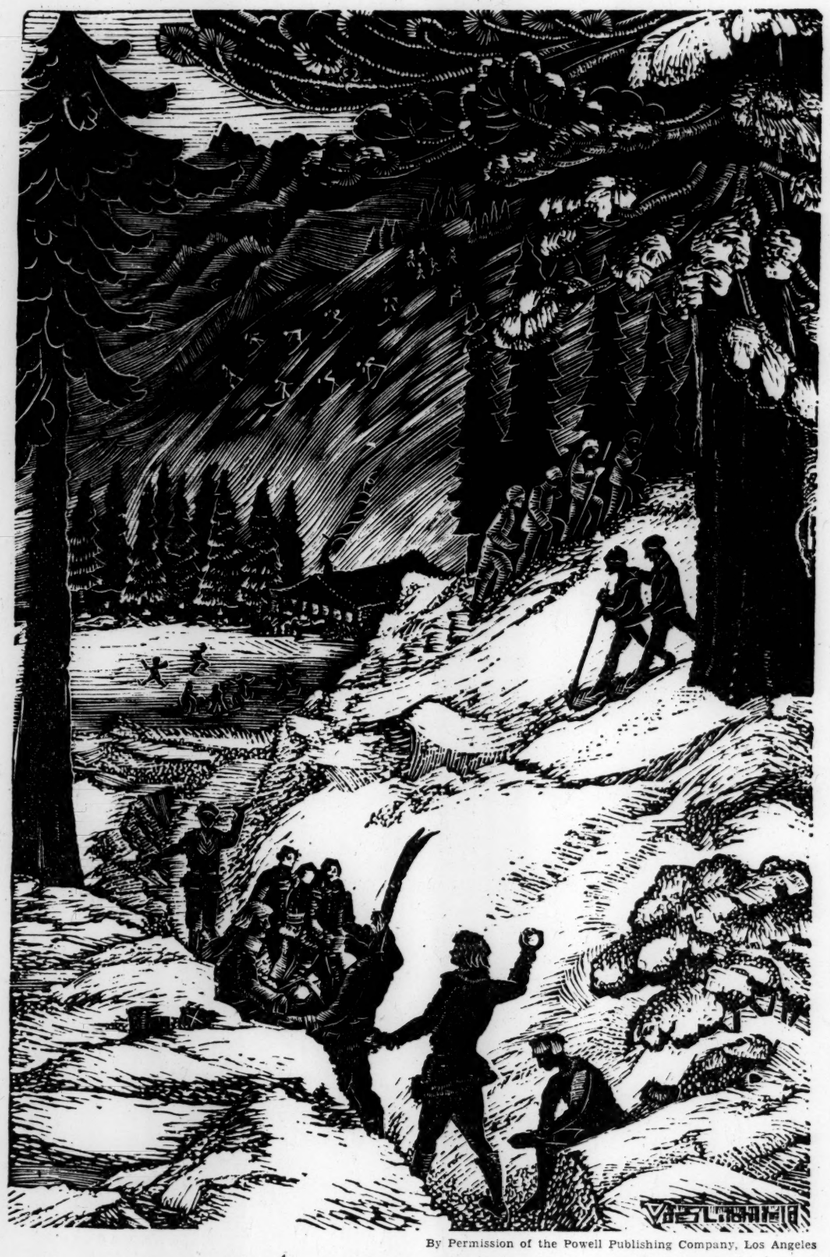
No wonder there are dreams in her dark eyes—
She spends so many hours upon this roof
Close to the clouds and stars, alone with sough
Of winds, that uncorralled, range these wide skies;
Nor, daily leaning on this parapet
Companioned by the sun, and drinking space,
That there is stir of wings in her young grace;
That she wears pride as does a white egret.
No wonder watching airplanes come and go—
Dragonflies at dawn, fireflies in the night—
Her voice goes sparkling on the radio
As lovely-sure, as swift as these in flight.
And if with dark, it changes to a croon,
She is, no doubt, broadcasting from the moon.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Java Countryside

The countryside about Borobudur has become a panorama of rural prosperity since the Dutch occupation of the East Indies. Water steps—the amazing cascades of the rice-paddies rise out of this valley, as they rise everywhere in the rugged uplands of Java, beyond the treetops and up into the mists that veil the mountaintops. Coconut palms line a magnificent avenue to the temple's west approach.

But it was beautiful here long before man knew anything about landscape-gardening, for there must always have been forests where soil and climate combined so readily for their propagation, and behind all were the ragged fringes of the volcanic peaks. Today these peaks, swimming in the heat of the morning or lost in the clouds that gather every afternoon, are still the most impressive thing in all the region about Borobudur. The landscape at their feet is yellow with new rice, or deep green with cane, or silver where the paddies are covered with water in preparation for a new crop. But there is never any sameness about the color of the mountains. A tropical atmosphere, always misty with rain, gives them a continual iridescence . . . and as one looks at them they turn from black to gold and then to purple.—ROBERT J. CASEY, in "Four Faces of Siva."



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Winter Sports. From a Wood Engraving by Virginia de S. Litchfield

THIS wood engraving entitled "Winter Sports" gives a vivid impression of the vigorous, joyous life of the out of doors. There are the snowballers, the snowshoers, the skaters and the skiers; clear-cut air and spontaneous activity. The people of southern California are finding out about this fun and, more and more, are they going to the snowfields of the mountains for their holidays.

In this illustration we find that the black and white of the wood engraving is a happy medium for snow subjects. Miss Litchfield has expressed feeling for the snow and has appreciated the value of the silhouette against its brilliancy. The groups of people, interested in their own activities, stand out sharply in the clear sunshine, and the pine trees are black against the snow. The skaters make dark spots on the gray ice. The log cabin is convincing, and the fir trees nestle together at the bottom of the hill. Altogether the wood engraving gives a fine feeling of the fun of winter sports in the California mountains.

The Why of the Goose

Why the goose, that dignified and useful animal, should be represented as a foolish bird, is an ancient mystery. Dear old Brewer, who knew everything, says that it was the Egyptians who first laid this libel on the innocent creature. Their hieroglyph for a "vain silly fellow" was a goose, but they do not explain why, and so we are left much as we were before and poor gander is unvindicated. Think of his many virtues and pause! You may have called your best friend a goose, not knowing you were paying him a compliment. You may have tried to say "Bo!" to one, and wished you hadn't. And when you make his quills into your pen, think of his uses. What may be written with the quill is not the goose's fault—it is not he that makes the foolishness! Last but not least, his many talents culminate in one glorious burst of usefulness at Michaelmas. Then he figures at the dinner table, the great object of the feast, and no one has anything but praise for him. Many conjectures have gathered round that table, some agreeable and some not, and most of them innaccurate. Why at Michaelmas, rather than another time, and why goose? Was it the result of curiosity on the part of the bird:

"Goosey, goosey, gander,
Whither do you wander,
Upstairs and downstairs
And in my lady's chamber?"

For a goose's place is in the farmyard and the field. Or was it because September the twenty-ninth was the day of "Harvest-home" and of rejoicing? To gain their master's favor his tenants used to bring a goose for his acceptance. But still, why goose? A pumpkin or a pineapple would be more fitting. Let us accept the popular tale of Queen Elizabeth and the goose, and have done with it. Know, therefore, that the famous Gloriana was dining on Michaelmas day with Sir Neville Umfreyville—and they had for dinner two fine geese. Scarcely had the last piece vanished when a messenger arrived with news of the dispersal of the great Armada. "Henceforth," said the Queen, rising to her feet, "a goose shall forever commemorate this great victory." And so the goose came into his own.

Goethe and Schiller: A Contrast

There are few nobler spectacles than the friendship of two great men; and the History of Literature presents nothing comparable to the friendship of Goethe and Schiller. The friendship of Montaigne and Etienne de la Boëtie was, perhaps, more passionate and entire; but it was the union of two kindred natures, which from the first moment discovered their affinity, not the union of two rivals incessantly contrasted by partisans, and originally disposed to hold aloof from each other. Rivals Goethe and Schiller were and are: natures in many respects directly antagonistic; chiefs of opposing camps, and brought into brotherly union only by what was the highest in their natures and their aims.

To look on these great rivals was to see at once their profound dissimilarity. Goethe's beautiful head had the calm victorious grandeur of the Greek ideal; Schiller's the earnest beauty of a Christian looking towards the Future. The massive brow, and large-pupiled eyes,—like those given by Raphael to the infant Christ, in the matchless Madonna di San Sisto,—the strong and well-proportioned features, . . . a certain healthy vigor in the brown skin, make Goethe a striking contrast to Schiller, with his eager eyes, narrow brow,—tense and intense. . . . The one looks, the other looks out. Both are majestic; but one has the majesty of repose, the other of conflict. Goethe's frame is massive, imposing; he seems much taller than he is. Schiller's frame is disproportioned, he seems less than he is. Goethe holds himself stiffly erect; the long-necked Schiller "walks like a camel." Goethe's chest is like the torso of the Theseus; Schiller's is bent. . . .

In comparing one to a Greek ideal, the other to a Christian ideal, it has already been implied that one was the representative of Realism, the other of Idealism. Goethe has himself indicated the capital distinction between them: Schiller was animated with the idea of Freedom; Goethe, on the contrary, was animated with the idea of nature. This distinction runs through their works: Schiller always pining for something greater than nature, wishing to make them demigods; Goethe always striving to let nature have free development, and produce the highest forms of humanity. . . .

At the time, then, that these two men seemed most opposed to each other, and were opposed in feeling, they were gradually drawing closer and closer in the very lines of their development, and a firm basis was prepared for solid and enduring union. Goethe was five-and-forty, Schiller five-and-thirty. Goethe had much to give, which Schiller gratefully accepted. . . . They worked together with the same purpose and with the same earnestness, and their union is the most glorious episode in the lives of both, and remains as an external exemplar of a noble friendship.

Of all the tributes to Schiller's greatness which an enthusiastic people has pronounced, there is perhaps nothing which carries a greater weight of tenderness and authority than Goethe's noble praise. It is a very curious fact in the history of Shakespeare, that he is not known to have written a single line in praise of any contemporary poet. The fashion of those days was for each poet to write verses in eulogy of his friends; and the eulogies written by Shakespeare's friends are such as to satisfy even the idolatry of admirers in our day; but there exists no eulogy, no single verse, from him whose eulogy was more worth having than that of all the rest put together. Had literary gossip, pregnant with literary malice, produced the absurd impression that Shakespeare was cold, selfish, and self-idolatrous, this curious fact would have been a damning proof. I have so often in these pages used Shakespeare as a contrast to Goethe, that it would be wrong not to contrast him also on this point. Of all the failings usually attributed to literary men, Goethe had the least of what could be called jealousy; of all the qualities which sit gracefully on greatness, he had the most magnanimity. The stream of time will carry down to after ages the memory of several whose names will live only in his praise; and the future students of Literary History will have no fact to note of Goethe similar to that noted of Shakespeare: they will see how enthusiastic was his admiration of his rivals, Schiller, Voss, and Herder, and how quick he was to perceive the genius of Scott, Byron, Béranger, and Manzoni.—GEORGE HENRY LEWES, in "Life and Works of Goethe."

Singing as She Spun

Orleans is a lovable island. The St. Lawrence seems to have stood guard about its charms, and even today it is very little changed. A ferry boat shuttles back and forth between Quebec and the westerly tip of the island, and on its decks you find motor cars jostled by old farm wagons piled high with vegetables and fruits, or perhaps a calf or two on wobbly legs, or pink and white pigs in a crate. . . .

No matter what the season of the year, the Island has its charm. Nowhere else, I am sure, do violets grow so profusely, or on such long and delicate stems, as they do in its sweet, damp hollows in the May woods. Nowhere is there drowsier content in hot July days when bees hum a summer litany. Even in mid-winter, when the Island is covered with snow and little pine trees are cut and set as "balises" or "buoys" to mark the highways, even then it has a charm all its own. The only way one can travel there at that time is over the ice bridge in a little red sleigh with a shaggy brown horse to draw you, and bear skins up to your chin for warmth. . . .

On the Island the old handicrafts still flourish. Here, in almost any one of the great, friendly kitchens, one may find Madame and her daughters and daughters-in-law carding or spinning wool, knitting or cutting rags for catalogue, or you may hear from above stairs the musical click-clack of the loom. Here the women of the island still sing their spinning and weaving songs, to lend rhythm to their work. In fact, a young mother, who once responded smilingly to my suggestion that she go on with her flax-spinning while I sat in her kitchen, made the attempt and then stopped her wheel, laughing apologetically because, she said, she could not spin without singing. So with very little urging she sang, too, a gentle wandering song that lent speed and deftness to her fingers, and had a rare sweet air about it, to the accompaniment of the whirring wheel. —BLODWEN DAVIES, in "Saguenay."

"Take up thy bed, and walk"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUMAN opinion, somewhat harsh in its judgment, says that a man makes his own bed and so he must lie on it. How differently Christ Jesus judged the needy! He who most nearly approached the perfect understanding of divine, infinite Love, said to the sufferer, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." Most of us are familiar with the Bible story of the man who had lain impotent for thirty-eight years. Lying, with many others, in the five porches of Bethesda, he was accosted by Christ Jesus with the words, "Wilt thou be made whole?" Eagerly the man assured the Saviour of his patient waiting and renewed hope. Then came the calm command, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk."

Many in the world today are, so to speak, lying in the shadow of the five porches of Bethesda, in subjection to the five physical senses. Many have longed for Christ Jesus to walk among them today and heal them, not realizing that Jesus himself said that his spiritual selfhood, the Christ, would be with us always, "even unto the end of the world," the end of all error. His instructions were to "heal the sick," "cast out devils," "raise the dead." He also stated, "Lo, I am with you alway." Of material selfhood he said, "The flesh profiteth nothing."

If we believe the Master's words and follow his instructions, then the Christ is seen to be available to us today for the healing of all sickness, disease, and misery. That his teaching is true, thousands of people can testify, for they have found in Christian Science the healing Christ.

This Science of Christ has enabled countless sufferers to take up their beds and walk; and today this ringing note of freedom is sounding throughout the civilized world and the hitherto helpless are becoming helpful, energetic, useful members of society. To those who are laid upon beds of disease and sickness, Christian Science brings the sweet promise of release.

At the Wednesday evening meetings held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in all its branches, may be heard testimonies of the healing of sickness and sin of every nature. There are also verified testimonies to be found in *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel.*

Others there are who are degraded in their own eyes and in the eyes of the business and social world. These are lying on beds of past failures, past mistakes, past sins and false steps, and to these the world seems to be meting out a measure of oppression far in excess of just punishment. To such as these who, mayhap, went wrong, but are now longing for heaven and peace, Christian Science brings a compassionate message of salvation through reform.

Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has written on page 200 of this volume, "The great truth in the Science of being, that the real man was, is, and ever shall be perfect, is incontrovertible; for if man is the image, reflection, of God, he is neither inverted nor subverted, but upright and Godlike."

Right where an individual finds himself, in the midst of seeming failure, misery, poverty, or disgrace, he can begin at once to change his thinking to that which reflects the one "altogether lovely." Learning thus of the real man, he puts on thoughts of purity, courage, hope, self-respect, honesty, and right endeavor. There may be many battles with the sense of fallen man, but holding fast to the truth about one's real selfhood as the image and likeness of God will bring the victory. With lowly heart and uplifted thought, "upright and Godlike," he again takes his place among men, honorable and unafraid.

The real man has only one pursuit, that of being about his Father's business, the business of reflecting love, goodness, truth, and right. As one understands and applies this in all that he does, he finds that such business brings excellent results.

G. D. S.

(A Character)

On entering his shop it was hardly necessary to inquire whether G. D. S. was in. One felt it. I suppose no bookseller could ask for a better staff than his, and yet he was a man who would have fretted with a staff of bibliophilic angels. He wanted to do everything himself, and when he was on the premises there was something in the air that told you he was doing everything. . . . I am sure that it was a distress to him that he could not deliver his own parcels. He had the heart of a genius in bibliography—I have heard him describe with touching affection how in the early days he discovered his golden land under the direction of that aristocrat of collectors, Beverley Chew. A perfect copy, uncut, with the first title-page and the rare leaf of errata was truly as the music of the spheres to him, and this wholly irrespective of the fact that it meant a thousand dollars profit. . . . He had a strange inconsequence of all great men, and that he was a great man in his own sphere I had no doubt from the moment I set eyes upon him. . . .

He had the charming courtesy that so often marks the tyrant. To call on him after shop hours would sometimes be to find him reader for relaxation. Then Mrs. Smith must be found: we must all have dinner together, and a theater—any theater we liked—afterward. And when it came, what a dinner! A thing to make the most practical hostess in two capitals envious, arranged and carried through with the satisfaction of a successful schoolboy on holiday. I shall never forget him at a certain hotel on that occasion. He shone with power, the rare power of making friends happy. And I remember, too, a heroic evening with Dr. Rosenbach and Mitchell Kennerley and Lewis Hind, when he helped to make bibliography a theme worthy of an Odyssey; while I, who liked to put a pencil note in my first edition of Boswell's Johnson that it is "rare," and in the case, say, of the 1646 Shirley, to add "extremely," listened to him and his peer of Philadelphia defining what "rare" meant to them. Nothing was admitted of which there were known more than two copies and a half.

G. D. S.'s generosity was in keeping with the general build of the man. Whenever I got a chance I attended the Anderson sales, and took a place beside him. His bidding was full of humor. He would carry a book freely by twenty dollar bids, speaking by a flick of his catalogue, and then well on in the hundreds he would make an advance of twenty-five cents, delighting naïvely to tumble the auctioneer in his stride. New York has many great booksellers, and they, Dr. "Rosey" and others, could keep the wits even of G. D. S. alive; but Mr. Drake and Mr. Wells and Mr. North would, I am sure, gladly allow that he was the man who really set the pace. And sometimes, when he was insistent on one lot after another, the competition would flag a little, and some scarce book would slip through at a notable bargain price. Then his generosity showed itself. Once a beautiful copy of a very rare seventeenth-century poet in his first edition was up. There was a lull in the bidding, and it went to G. D. S. at a considerable sum, but at about one-third of its current market price. Although sometimes I asked him to bid for me on commission, I had not done so in this case, considering the book to be altogether beyond my reach. As it was knocked down to him, he turned to me and said, "You can have it if you like." He could have made five hundred dollars profit on it within twenty-four hours. That was a big thing to do. . . . Don Quixote would have done it. — JOHN DRINKWATER, in "A Book for Bookmen."

White Leopard

The white leopard glides through the shadow,
Through the dark aisles of the wood;
Sinewy, supple-flanked, with noiseless paws.
The strength of his thews is the strength
Of a thousand years of strength;
Their suppleness
Has drawn suppleness from the first day.
Stealthily, steadfastly, with velvet paws,
He moves over the night-gray ground
Along the wood's edge.
His thrust head finds its way
Through the aisles of the wood,
Unswerving,
To his home in the cleft of the rocks.
Crouching, he brushes aside the heavy ferns to enter.
The dark of the hid lair takes him;
His whiteness is taken by the dark hollow.

—HELEN HOYT, in "Leaves of Wild Grape."

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MARKET STILL DRIFTING TO LOWER LEVEL

Bears Aggressive in Early Trading—Many Shares Off 2 to 4 Points

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was left to the bears today, while bulls made merry in the commodity marts.

There was some liquidation of stocks by investors who feared the crop crisis may have postponed business recovery, but the major portion of selling orders originated with floor traders. Professionals were more aggressive on the short side than of late, however, and a long list of important stocks sold off from 1 to 7 points or more, as the volume of trading increased substantially.

The day's quota of corporate and industrial news was not of a character to hamper the bears. Passing of the Goodrich dividend, payment of the National Family Stores disbursement in stock instead of cash, and expectations of a reduction of the Warner Brothers cash payment late in the day, were not helpful to the cause of higher prices.

Federal Reserve Report

A bright spot in the gloom was an expression of opinion by President Shumaker of the R. C. A.-Victor Company that the working people of the country have substantial savings and only need reassurance as to employment to start spending normally again. "We are going to run our plant to capacity until it is proven that we are wrong," he said.

In the Federal Reserve Board's August bulletin, the financial community found some comforting reading. Member banks were said to be indebted to the Reserve system to only about one-twelfth their aggregate reserve balances, and to be entering the period when the demand for currency increases about $150,000,000 in an exceptionally easy position. Wall Street bankers understand the New York Reserve Bank is prepared to purchase Government securities to such extent as will offset recent and further losses of gold.

Call money renewed again at 2½ per cent, but the undertone was easier, giving rise to the expectation that the turn of the month firmness was passing.

Losses Quite General

Cotton joined the upswing in commodities, while the advance in grains was slowed up by reports of local showers in the Midwest. Estimates from Washington that crop damage may amount to $1,000,000,000 could not be interpreted by Wall street as hastening business recovery. If the depression in commodity prices has been definitely ended, nevertheless, bankers believe the longer term implications are decidedly favorable.

Such stocks as U. S. Steel, Radio, General Electric and General Motors were well supported. The market was inclined to rally at times, for a period during the middle of the morning, and again in the early afternoon. As a group, the utilities were hardest hit, but the decline was broad.

Eastman and Allied Chemical dropped about 7 points each, while Case and American Water Works lost 4 or more. Issues losing about 2 to 3 included North American, American Power & Light, Air Reduction, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Corn Products, International Harvester, Warner Brothers, Allis-Chalmers, Erie, Rock Island, Byers and Republic Steel.

Bullish confidence was rekindled for a time in the afternoon when the market appeared to have digested the selling orders, U. S. Steel rallied to above 167 and other favorites recovered one to two points, but the list turned heavy again in the late dealings coincident with renewed weakness of Southern Railway, which dropped to 82, the lowest since 1925.

The close was heavy. Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

Bond prices moved irregularly on the New York Stock Exchange today. High grade rails, whose quoted value has noticeably appreciated this week, were firm, but there were some deflections in second grade issues. An easier tendency was apparent among utilities, although loses were small. A mixed movement took place in foreign issues, within a range of a fraction of a point from yesterday's closing figures.

In today's trading legal carrier issues were firm and some made moderate advances. Among these were Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s. Chesapeake Corporation 5s were firm in heavy trading. Atchison 4½s lost about a point.

Oil company bonds were active among the industrials and showed rising tendencies. Pan American Petroleum 6s gained 2 points. Utilities were mixed. North American Edison 5s, and Posta Telegraph 5s moved upward.

German issues continued to profit from a good inquiry, with German 5½s, Rhine Westphalian warrant 6c, and Saxon Public Works 7s holding firm.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

MONTREAL—International Paper Company has closed its recently acquired Waterway Paper Products Company mill in Chicago, and has transferred the newsprint tonnage to the Gatineau and Three Rivers mills of Canadian International Paper Company in Quebec Province, Canada. The Chicago plant has an annual capacity of more than 30,000 tons of newsprint and specialties. The closing of the Chicago mill and the transfer of tonnage of the Chicago mill is the seventh instance this year of the transfer of newsprint tonnage from an International plant in the United States to the company's low-cost Canadian mills.

MELVILLE SHOE JULY SALES

NEW YORK—Melville Shoe Company July sales were $2,296,821, an increase of 22 per cent over $1,866,823 in July, 1929. Traveler sales in July were $304,822. Deducting these from July sales leaves a net increase of 6 per cent in sales over July, 1929. Seven months' sales totaled $16,796,304, an increase of 15.9 per cent over $14,479,720 in the like period of 1929. If Traveler sales of $1,998,457 are deducted, the increase over the year before is 2.1 per cent.

DURANT MOTORS REORGANIZED

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Complete reorganization of Durant Motors, Inc., and its alliance with unidentified European automotive interests were announced by William C. Durant, founder of the company. Three executives, who formerly were prominently identified with Dodge Brothers in the automobile field, will retire. They are A. I. Philo, chairman of the board of directors; F. P. Haynes, president of the board, and J. A. Nichols Jr., vice-president.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER

American Hide & Leather Company reports for the year ended June 28, 1930, a net loss of $68,144 after all charges, including losses on sales of fixed assets and writedown of inventory values. This compares with net loss after similar charges of $1,594,394 for the year ended June 30, 1929. Net sales were $7,308,487 compared with $10,460,283 in the preceding year.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 7	Aug. 6
66	42		Ab & Straus	100	46¾	46¾	46¾		
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2400	26¾	26¼	26¼	26⅞	
1⅝	½		Ahumada	200	1	1	1		
156⅜	103¼	2	Air Reduc	5700	114⅝	112½	114½	115⅞	
36	16	2½	Airway El	200	18⅝	18	18½	17⅝	
99¾	80	5½	Alaska Jun	400	5½	5½	5½	5½	
35¼	16	..	Alleghany	200	232	232	232	232	
343	232	6§	Allegh pf ww xl	200	90	90	90		
68	48⅛	3	Allied Chem	1200	263	258	259	266¼	
3⅛	2½	..	Allis-Chal	240	56⅛	54	54¾	56¼	
10⅜	4⅜	..	Amal Lea	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝		
97⅜	68	2	Am Ag Ch	200	6	5½	5½		
66	61	3	Am Bk Note	300	80	80	80		
12	5½	..	Am B N pf	100	63	63	63		
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Beet S	400	5	5	5		
128	118	7	Am Brake	200	45	45	45	45⅛	
213¼	83⅝	..	Am Brake pf	80	125	121	121	121¾	
156½	108¼	4	Am Br Boy	600	16½	16⅛	16⅛	17	
82½	42	6	Am Can	49000	127½	125⅛	126½	127⅞	
116	95	7	Am Car & F	200	49¾	49¼	49¼	48⅞	
69⅞	39	3	Am Car pf	100	99¼	99½	99½	99¼	
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chain	200	57½	56	56		
33	9¾	..	Am Chicle	600	43½	43⅛	43⅛	43½	
59½	33¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	12⅞	12½	12½	12¾	
101¾	56¼	..	Am European	400	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37¾	
101	95	6	Am & FP pf	21900	71½	69¾	70½	71⅛	
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	20	98½	98½	98½	99¼	
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15	
55⅜	28⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	300	34½	34½	34½	34¼	
4	1⅜	..	Am La Fr	6600	34⅜	33¾	34¼	34¼	
105	43¼	..	Am Loco	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	400	44⅞	43½	43½	44¼	
14½	9	..	Am Machine & Met	100	93¼	93½	93½	93	
51¼	30⅛	3	Am Metals	100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛		
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	31½	31½	31½	32	
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	10	79½	79½	79½	79	
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	700	85⅛	84½	85⅛		
27⅝	18	..	Am Piano	4700	81½	77½	78¼	81½	
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiator	100	86	86	86		
145	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	2900	26⅝	25½	25⅞	26¼	
100⅞	28	3.60§	City Ice	50	143	143	143		
67⅜	52½	3	Am Roll Mill	400	55½	55	55¼	56⅛	
103	103	8	Am Sal Raz	400	63⅜	61½	63⅜	61½	
79½	53	4	Am Smelt 2pf	200	103	103	103		
22¼	6⅞	..	Am Solvents	1600	67½	67	67⅜	67⅞	
52¼	35⅞	..	Am Sm Fnd	100	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝		
33¼	18	3	Am Solv pf	400	40	40	40	40½	
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	200	20	19	19		
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53½	
274½	200¼	9	Am Tel&T	100	105	105	105		
141¾	113	8	Am Type	1000	211½	209½	210⅜	210¾	
124⅞	78½	1§	Am Wat W	100	124	124	124		
201¾	71½	..	Am Wool	7900	86⅜	83⅛	85	88⅛	
81½	44⅜	3½	Anaconda	400	10	10	10	10	
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	900	50¾	50¼	50¾	50½	
81⅜	43⅜	..	Arm Ill A	4500	42½	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	
48⅜	28⅜	..	Arm Ill B	600	53⅜	51¼	51¼	53⅜	
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	400	57⅜	3	3	3	
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1000	58	56½	56½	58	
242½	194	10	Atchison	200	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33	
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	1900	214½	211⅞	211¾	215	
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	100	106½	106½	106½	105½	
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	100	150	150	150	150	
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	2200	37⅜	36¼	37	37	
51⅝	43¾	..	Atlas Truck	400	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30⅜	
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	400	4¾	4¾	4	5	
10⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	2100	122½	118½	122	121¼	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅞	27⅞	
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	17100	30¼	29	29½	29⅝	
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	40	108	106½	106½	109½	
122⅜	98¼	4	Balt & O	400	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜	104⅛	
34	20⅛	2	Barnsdall A	900	23⅛	23¼	23¼	23½	
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	83	82	82		
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	400	105¼	105	105	106	
70⅛	49½	2	Beechnut	100	54½	54½	54½		
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	400	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	32	
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	400	45½	44¾	45		
110¼	75⅜	6	Beth Steel	1500	82¾	81¾	82¾	82⅛	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	128¼	127½	127½	127⅝	
69	22½	3*	ohn Alum	500	32½	32⅞	32⅞	33½	
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	3200	78⅛	76⅜	77⅜	77⅞	
50½	23B	3	Borg Warner	300	30	30	30		
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	700	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	22¼	
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	400	15	16	16	16	
85	68	7	Brockway pf	300	70	70	70		
78⅜	68⅜	7	Bkyn Man T	100	64⅛	64	64	64	
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	500	124	123	12	124½	
30⅜	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	800	16¼	16	16	16¼	
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	2300	11	9⅞	11		
116	107¼	7	Bucyrus pf	20	116	116	116		
16⅜	7⅝	1	Budd Mfg	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	300	11	11	11		
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	300	32½	31¾	32	32¾	
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	33	33	33	33¾	
110	99	7	Bush T deb	20	102	102	102	102½	
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	400	17½	17⅜	17½	17¾	
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	4000	70⅝	69	69½	71⅜	
114	108½	7	Byers pf	10	108½	108½	108½		

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	300	62⅞	62¼	62¼	63¾	
2⅜	1	..	Callahan	400	1⅛	1	1	1	
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	300	55	55	55	55	
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	300	15	15	15	15	
75⅜	56	..	Canada Dry	400	65	63½	65	64¼	
226¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	600	185⅞	184¾	185⅞	185	
57¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac new w i	900	46¼	45¾	46¼	46¼	
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½	
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	9100	191¼	187¼	188½	191¾	
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	500	60	59	59⅛	59	
13⅞	5	..	Cav-Dobbs	300	7	7	7		
60	9	..	Celotex	300	14	13	14	13	
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	700	24	24	24	23⅞	
65⅜	43⅛	2	Cerro de P	100	50	50	50		
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	600	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅞	
67⅜	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..	
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	600	65	64½	64½	..	
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	100	187	187	187	188	
10	4	..	Chi & Alton	6100	5⅞	4	4⅛	6¾	
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & Alton pf	3900	5¼	3⅝	3⅝	6⅜	
53½	33	..	Chi&EI pf	200	47½	46¼	46¾	47	
47⅞	46¼	..	Ches&Ohio new	300	34	34	34	..	
17⅜	8½	..	Chi Gt West	400	11½	11	11	11	
119⅜	72¾	1§	Chi Gt W pf	700	85⅛	84½	85⅛	79	
27⅝	12½	..	Chi M&StP	1000	37	35⅝	36½		
39¾	23⅜	1½	ChiM&SP pf	100	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	14	
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	2600	73⅞	72¼	73⅛	73⅜	
37	17⅛	..	Chi Pneu	700	22¼	21⅝	21½	22⅛	
125½	95	..	Chi RI	300	16½	16	16	74½	
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	2600	97⅜	94⅛	94⅞	16¾	
49½	49½	2.40	Childs	200	20	20	20	20	
33	24	..	Chrysler	400	53	52½	52½	53½	
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	3000	29½	29	29½	29⅜	
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	700	43	42½	43	42½	
131¼	55⅜	..	City Stores	260	84¾	84	84	64⅞	
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	67⅜	
64⅜	50	2½	Colgate Palm	1300	175⅞	174¾	175	175½	
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	300	58	58	58	58	
92	73	..	Collins&Aik pf	500	22¾	22	22½	22	
72	36½	2	Colo F&I	100	55	85	85	86½	
124	124	8	Colo F&I pf	2500	52¼	50¼	51	52	
87	56⅛	2§	Colum Gas	60	125	124	125		
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	7600	62⅜	61½	61⅝	62¼	
199	108	6	Col Carbon	100	109	109	109	109½	
37⅞	15⅞	.2§	Col Graph	400	135	134½	135	136½	
40⅜	22¾	4	Com Cred	8500	177⅛	167⅜	171¼	171¼	
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Cr 1pt xw	500	26½	26	26½	26	
38	20¼	1	Com Inv Tr	20	85	85	85		
20¼	12⅛	60	Com Sol	8200	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	
104¾	99	6	Comwith So	11600	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
19¾	10⅛	2	Comwith So pf	300	101¾	101½	101½	101¾	
27⅜	15⅞	2	Congoleum	1000	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
20⅜	12⅛	2	Con Film	100	19	19	19	19⅜	
7⅜	2⅜	1	Con Film pf	200	4¼	21	20½	20⅝	
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	20400	106	104	105⅛	106¾	
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	1000	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	24	23¾	24	24	
3⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1000	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	8800	56¾	54⅜	55⅝	56¾	
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1500	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅝	
40⅝	20	1	Cont Shares	2400	23¾	23⅛	23¾	24	
111⅛	87½	3*	Corn Prod	8200	91⅜	88⅞	91	91¾	
33	15¾	..	Coty	6400	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾	
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	400	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30¼	
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	700	50¼	48	48	51	
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	14	13½	13½	13½	
48	38⅛	4	Cub Am S	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝		
121⅛	104⅛	7	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40	
147⅜	61⅜	..	Curtis Pub	500	115¼	112½	112		
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	2500	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7⅞	
90½	55	3½§	Curtiss Wr A	400	93	90¾	90¾	91	
..	..	..	Cutler	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60½	

—D—

43⅜	24⅝	1.92	Davison	100	26½	26⅛	26½	26¾	
30	20	2.31	Debenham	200	20½	20	20		
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	159	158⅛	158⅜	158⅛	
153	110¼	6*	Del Lac&W	300	114	114	114	113¼	
255¾	195⅞	8	Det Edison	400	218	218	218	218	
240	139	8	Diamond M	100	230	230	230	230	
95⅜	63¼	1	Dome Mines	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
145¼	95¾	4*	DDupont	5300	114¼	112¼	113⅜	113½	
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	119	119	119	119	

—E—

255½	175¾	5*	East Kodak	2100	208¾	205	207½	211¾	
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	200	24¾	24¼	24¼	24⅝	
114⅞	85⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	1400	76⅝	75½	76½	76½	
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	5500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
103½	49¼	..	Elec Pw & L	33000	68	66⅛	67⅜	68¾	
100⅞	100½	2	El P & L 6% pf	500	100	100	100	100⅜	
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	65	65	65	65		
59⅝	44	5	End John	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..	
107⅛	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞		
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅜	
63¾	35⅞	..	Erie	1700	40¾	39	40¼	41¼	

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
50½	34¼	3	Fairbanks pf	10	13	13	13	13	
43	30	2.40	Fairb Morse	200	38	37½	37½	37¾	
33⅛	19⅜	1.60	Fed Wat Svc	100	35	35	35	34½	
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..	
67½	61½	..	Fisk Rub 1st	100	71½	71½	71½	..	
21⅜	8½	..	Fisk 1 pf cv	100	7	7	7	7½	
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	200	9½	9½	9½	87	
55½	37	4*	Fox A	1200	88¼	85⅜	88		
..	..	..	Freeport Tx	400	45½	45	45⅛	45¾	

—G—

111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	400	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	86¼	
38½	16¾	1	Gen Bronze	100	18	18	18	19	
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	38½	38½	38½	39	
109¾	87⅞	7	Gen Cable pf	100	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜		
75⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	100	86½	86½	86½		
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	31100	71	69½	70⅛	70⅜	
61¼	46⅜	3	Gen Foods	100	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞		
106½	78	6	Gen G&E pf	100	543⅛	537⅜	545⅜	55	
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	100	83¼	83¼	83¼		
59⅜	40⅛	3*	Gen Mills	2700	91½	91⅛	91⅜	87	
97⅜	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	300	46¾	46	46¾	46	
54¼	37½	3*	Gen Motors	1300	97¾	97½	97¾	97¾	
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	32700	46⅜	45⅝	46	46¼	
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	300	35½	34¾	35	..	
51¼	30	..	Gen Theatre	300	33	33	33	33¼	
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	79	78	79	80	
110	100¼	6	Gen Realty	40	109½	109½	109½	..	
100	83	6	Gen Realty pf	300	113¼	111½	111½	113¼	
90	65¼	4*	Gen Refrac	200	86	86	86	87	
106⅛	58	5*	Gillette	4000	97¼	75⅛	77	76⅜	
20⅝	10⅝	..	Glenwood Br	5600	81½	79	80	79½	
38	15⅛	2§	Glidden	300	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	17¾	17¼	17¾	11¼	
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1800	9	9	9	9	
58½	22⅛	4	Goodrich	2500	40¾	39⅝	40	40¾	
104½	73	7	Goodrich pf	6800	24⅛	22½	22½	24⅜	
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	100	86	84¼	84¾		
102¼	90	7	Goodyear pf	1400	63¼	62⅛	62⅛	63½	
15⅜	6	..	Gould Cp A	200	95	95	95	95	
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	100	7½	7½	7½	..	
10⅜	5½	..	Graham-P ctf	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..	
59⅞	18	3	Granby	200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
52	30	1	Grand Silver	200	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24½	
20⅝	10	1	Grand Union	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
44	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16	
43	292	1	Grant (WT)	100	43	43	43	43½	
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	300	32½	32	32		
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	200	81¾	80½	80½	81⅞	
34½	18⅝	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	20	20	20	20	
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	300	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	
28	12¼	..	Grigsby Gru	100	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	117½	
46½	28¼	..	Gulf Mobile	16200	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅞	
				100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..	

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 7	Aug. 6
80	37	4	Gulf Steel	100	37	37	37	38	

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	200	35	34	34	35⅛	
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	600	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16¾	
86½	71⅜	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	1200	82¼	82	82¼	82	
20	8¾	1.20	Hartman B	3900	9⅛	8¼	9	9	
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅛	
123¾	117	7	Here P pf	100	120	120	120	119¾	
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	95	95	95	96¾	
25¼	12	..	Hoe & Co	100	15¼	15¼	15¼		
41¾	26¼	2½§	Holland F	100	32½	32¼	32½	..	
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	100	11½	11⅜	11⅜		
116⅞	52¼	10a	Houston Oil	200	85⅝	83	84½	85	
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	7100	29	29	29	29	
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	163¼	163¼	163¼	17	
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	200	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46¼	
26⅜	13	2*	Hupp Motors	1800	33	32⅝	32⅞	33	

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	100	116¼	116¼

FORD MOTORS ENTRENCHED IN EUROPE

Isotta-Fraschini Connection Lowers Hurdle of Foreign Tariffs

PHILADELPHIA—In strength and activity, Ford Motor Co., Ltd., English subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., which controls all Ford Continental companies, has been a feature on the New York Curb market.

Shares have more than doubled their low of the year, advancing into new high territory.

The present move began around 16, and there has been persistent buying on long range prospects accentuated by several recent developments, most noteworthy of which was the high tariff imposed by Italy on American car importations.

With the Italian market practically closed to American cars Ford interests have virtually closed an agreement with Isotta-Fraschini Co. of Italy, manufacturers of high-grade automobiles and airplane motors, for mass production of Ford cars in Italy. It is reported a new company will be formed in which the present Isotta company and the Italian Commercial Bank, jointly, will hold a 51 per cent interest and Ford Motor Co. 49 per cent. It is planned to erect a new building to provide for mass production of Ford cars in Italy at low cost, and, in addition to the Italian market, it is thought the Ford-Isotta Italian company will also sell the new low-priced cars in the Balkan States.

European Results Good

The possibility that other European countries may impose higher tariffs on American cars has prompted recent buying in Ford, Ltd., shares in addition to the satisfactory showing by the English and Continental companies during 1929 as well as continued good results in the first half of 1930. The 10 Ford companies in Europe showed uniformly good results for 1929, their first year of operation, and as they become entrenched in their territories, with a minority interest in each held by residents of those countries, it is figured they are in a position to benefit by any upward revision of tariff duties.

As part of the plan for expansion of Ford sales in England and the Continent the Ford companies have several building operations under way which will increase output and probably also reduce costs. By far the largest is the plant being erected on a 300-acre tract at Dagenham, Eng., to be the largest automobile plant outside the United States, with a capacity for 200,000 cars annually. While part may be available in the near future, it will not be completed to capacity until 1931 or 1932.

A Ford-Isotta-Fraschini

Other operations under way are at Cologne, where the new plant is to turn out 120 cars daily, at Rotterdam, Stockholm and Antwerp. As part of the agreement between Ford and Isotta-Franschini it is reported ground has been purchased opposite the present Isotta factory where a new plant will be erected to manufacture the new car to be sold under the name Ford-Isotta-Fraschini. It is to be ready in six or seven months. The old factory will continue to be used for the manufacture of Isotta-Fraschini cars.

The English company also manufactures the Ford tractor in its Irish plant, and operation of this plant is reported to have been successful.

Ford Motor Ltd. has 7,000,000 shares, £1 each, of which 4,200,000, or 60 per cent, were issued to Ford Motor Co. in acquisition of its interests in England and on the Continent, and 2,800,000, or 40 per cent, offered to British investors. The English company holds 60 per cent of share capital of the continental companies, and 40 per cent of share capital of each of the continental companies was offered the public in the respective countries.

American traders were quick to realize the possibilities of Ford Company, Ltd., and purchased from British investors a substantial part of their holdings. American receipts for English shares are traded in on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and New York Curb. Shares of some other Ford companies also are traded in here.

BOSTON BROKERAGE HOUSES TO MERGE

Sometime before the end of the year, probably on or about Nov. 1, two long-established Boston investment brokerage houses, Jackson & Curtis and Weld, Grew & Co. will consolidate under the name of Jackson, Curtis, Weld, Grew & Co.

The business of Jackson & Curtis was established in 1879 and one of the founders of the firm, Laurence Curtis, is still a member of the present partnership. The other partners are Walter Hunnewell, Charles P. Clifford, Edward J. Samson, G. Peabody Gardner Jr., Stuart R. Reed, James J. Minot, Jr., Edmond E. Hammond, Charles Schudt, Edward S. Munro, Fordyce T. Blake, William A. Coolidge and William A. Pidgeon, with George R. Fearing as special partner.

The business of Weld, Grew & Co. was established in 1891 and the partners of the firm are A. Winsor Weld, Edwin A. Merrill, Archibald Blanchard, Stanwood G. Bradlee and William H. Pihlcrantz, with Randolph C. Grew as special partner.

All partners of the present firms will be partners of the consolidated firm.

The new firm will be a member of the New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges and the New York Curb Exchange.

ECONOMY GROCERY STORES

Economy Grocery Stores Corporation reports for the year ended June 30, 1929, net profit after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, of $336,046, equivalent to $2.97 a share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year and $2.80 a share on the 120,000 shares outstanding at the close of the year. This compares with net in the preceding year after similar charges of $271,551 or $2.71 a share on 100,000 shares. In October, 1929, stockholders subscribed to 20,000 additional shares at $30 a share.

TRUSTEES FOR BOND COMPANY

CHICAGO—Control of American Bond & Mortgage Company has been placed in the hands of five voting trustees, selected by the debenture committe and the preferred stockholders' committee. Arthur W. Draper has been elected president to succeed W. J. Moore. American Bond & Mortgage Co. has outstanding about $5,000,000 debenture bonds and $7,000,000 preferred.

ST. LOUIS REDISCOUNT RATE CUT

The Federal Reserve Board announced the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has reduced its rediscount rate to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent, effective Aug. 7.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Allegh '50s	95½	95½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Cyanamid Pow 5s	89¼	88¾
Am Ice Met 5½s	97	97
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	163½	163½
Am T & T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Am T & T col '65s	106⅜	106⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97¼	97¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅜	92⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82¼	82¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T & S F gen 4s '95	96½	96½
Atch T&SF 4½s w	129	128½
B&O 4½s '33	100¾	100¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¼	104⅛
B&O 5s ct w 4½s	101½	101⅜
B&O 5s series D	103¾	103¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91	91
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
B & M '55s	99½	99½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¾
Bklyn n El 1st 5s '50	103½	103½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅞	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¼	104⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅜	111⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99½	99½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅜	104⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	73¼	73¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73	73
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '60	102¼	102¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	52½	52
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	85½	85¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s "87	100⅞	100⅞
Chi RI&P cv 4½s	99½	99½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¾	96⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91¼	91¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108⅞	108⅞
Colonial Oil 6s	63	63
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	103¾	102¾
Colum Ry 4½s	95¼	95¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106½
Corn Prod 5s '34	103⅛	103⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	101	100⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102¾	102½
Crown Zel 6s	97¾	97¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93	93
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99	99
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93¼	93
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91½	91½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106⅛	106⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101⅞	101⅞
Erie '75s	93	93
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Gannett 6s '43	84	84
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Inv 5½s	86¼	85
Gen Pet 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Gen Theater 6s	95½	95
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111	111
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65½	65½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81⅞	81⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100¾	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102¼
Ill Cen 4s '52	93½	93½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99⅞	99⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67⅛	67⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100⅞	100⅞
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84⅜	84⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	87	87
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅛	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110½	110¼
Int Tel & Hel 5s	97¾	97¾
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	96¾	96¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	106
Ky Ind T 4½s	93	93
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104½	104½
L'Autaro 6s '54	83½	83½
Lehigh Val con is 2003	90½	90½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100⅞	100⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	115½	115
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	40	40
Mil El Ry & Lt 5½s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89¼	89¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	98½	98½
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	104	104
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	79½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100⅜	100¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102	102
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109¼	109¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84	84
Murray Body 6½s '34	98½	98½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¾	99¾
N E T & T 5s '52	107½	107½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93⅝	93⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108⅜	108⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '78	98	97
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78⅜	78⅜
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94⅝	94⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	49
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	100
Nor Am Ed & C	98⅛	98⅛
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	100	99⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¾	113½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	65½	65½
Otis Steel 6s '41	102⅞	102½
Oslo Gas 5s	95	94½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	92	92
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	99⅞
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	62	62
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81¾	81¾
Penn R R con 4s '48	97	97
Penn R R 4½s D	98	97⅝
Penn R R 4½s '63	101¼	101¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn R R 5s '64	105¼	105¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103¾	103¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96	95⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101¾	101¼
Pitts W. Va 5½s wi	94½	94½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87½	87¼
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	105⅜	105⅜
Pub Svc E & G 570	100¾	100¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99	98⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	95
St L & S F 4s A '50	91⅜	91⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	93¼	93¼
St L & S W 1st 4s '89	88½	88½
St L S W con 4s '32	89⅝	89⅝
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	75¼	75¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	51½	51½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96¼	96¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅜	96⅜
Shell Union 5s '47 w	97¾	97⅜
Shell Union 5s '47 ww	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103⅜	103⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅞	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101½	101½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅞	95⅞
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105⅝	105½
So Pacific col 4s '49	93⅞	93⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95	95
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	99⅞
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	93⅝	93⅝
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99⅞	99⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	90⅜	90⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	117½	117½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123⅜	123⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99⅜
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101½	101½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	104¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¼	48¼
Trenton Gas 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	109½	109½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Trap Rock 6s	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '31 rct ww	100⅝	100⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97¼	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	91⅝	91⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	109⅜	109⅜
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	103½	103½
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	82
U S Rubber 5s '67	61	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96⅛	96⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Va Ry 5s '62	107	106½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93¼	93¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103½	103½
Wabash 5½s '75	104½	104½
Warner Bros 6s	93⅞	93
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	104⅝	104⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	86	85¾
Western Un 5s '60	104¾	104⅝
Western Un 5s '51	104⅜	104⅜
Western Un 6½s	109⅝	109⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '40	59	59
Youngstown 5s	103½	103½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅞	99⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 7	Aug 6
4th 4¼s '38..103.	103.	102.31	102.31	103.	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾	85¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	78½	78½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91¼	91¼
Argentine 5½s '72	94⅞	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Jun e'59	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅝	99½
Australia 4½s '57	79½	79½
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88½
Australia 5s '57	88⅜	88⅜
Australia 7s ct	93½	93½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104½
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	85½	85½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96½	95¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅞	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	109⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Berlin 6s '58	91¼	91¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91⅝	91⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91	91
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71	71
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	71	70
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106⅜	106⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88⅞	88½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75½	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75⅜	75½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¾	100¾
Bremen 7s '35	103	102⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	82¾	82½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78	78
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	105
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	89
Chile (Bank) ct 6s '61	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	90½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90⅞	90⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chile ct '63	90¼	90¼
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94¾
Colombia Mig Bk 6½s '47	74¾	74¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	78	78
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	78	78
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92¾	92¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅜	93⅜
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92⅝	92⅝
Rramerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	10¼8
French (Rep) 7s '49	110¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83⅛	83⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83½	83⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	106	106
Germ 5½s rct	87¼	87
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	95
Helsingfors 6½s	93½	93⅜
Hungary Con 7s	88¾	88¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	100½	100½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	95
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98⅞
Jap (ConPwr) 6½s '50	94½	94⅜
Jap 5½s	92⅜	92¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85	85
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106⅝	106⅝
Meridionale El 7s '57	96½	96½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91⅛	91
Minas 6½s '58	70	70
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway Bank 5s ⅞7 ct	99	99
Norway (King) 5s '63	99⅞	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '42	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅜	97½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Oslo G & E 5s '63	95½	95
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅞	93⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¾	105½
Peru 6s '60	72	71⅞
Peru 6s '61	72⅞	72¾
Poland 7s '47	84⅝	84½
Poland 8s '50	94¼	94¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Rhine Main 7s '50	101½	101½
Rhine West '55 ww	90½	89¾
Rhine West '53 ww	90¾	90¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101⅜	101½
Rhine Westphalia '53 xw	89½	89½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	70⅞	68½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	77	77
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	73	73
Rumania 7s	83	82¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92¾	92¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 rct	90⅛	90
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	68	68
Saxon State 7s '45	97½	97
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85¾	85¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96¾	96¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	83	83
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	88½	88½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73¾	73½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106½	106½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¼	107¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92	92
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91⅜	91
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89⅜	88¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	75	75
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	90¼	90¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	89	89
Unterelbe 6s '53	86½	86½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95⅜	95
Veniz 7s	96½	96½
Warsaw 7s '58	74½	74½
Westphalia El 6s '53	82¾	82¾

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Aug. 7	Aug. 6
100 Air Inv	4	4	4	..
190 Am & Cont	18	17½	17½	18
969 Am Found	11½	11	11¼	11⅜
2100 Am T&T	211⅝	209½	210	210½
800 Andes Pet	.35	.35	.35	.32
125 Ariz Com	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
110 Big Sanf	60	59	60	..
85 Bos El	78	78	78	78
9 Bos El 2 pf	90	90	90	..
70 Cal & Hec	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
28 Chi Jnct pf	110	110	110	..
150 Cop Range	9⅝	9½	9½	..
990 Cred Alli	10	9¾	10	10
25 Cr C & Int	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
20 Det Air	4½	4½	4½	..
10 E Butte	1	1	1	1⅛
110 E G&F pf	95½	95	95	95
16 E Mass Ry	3	3	3	..
25 E Mass B	16½	16½	16½	..
170 Edison Elec	259	257½	258½	259
25 Gen Alloy	8½	8½	8½	10
25 Gen Capital	43	43	43	..
268 Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11⅝	11¾	..
60 Gilchrist	9½	9	9½	9
100 Hathaway B	18½	18½	18½	17½
60 Loew's Thea	9	9	9	9
270 Mass Util	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
5 Nat Leather	1½	1½	1½	..
55 Nat Ser	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	..
475 NE Equity	30	30	30	..
74 NE Tel	144½	144½	144½	144
260 No Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
620 Pub Util	19	18⅝	18⅞	19½
75 Quincy Min	15½	15½	15½	16
65 Ry & Lt	72	71½	72	72
143 Shawmut	17½	17	17½	17½
170 Stone & Web	81ffi	81	81	82
7 SullMach	45	45	45	45
20 Swift & Co	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
70 Torrington	55	55	55	..
25 Un Twist D	25	25	25	24⅞
170 Uni Found	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
572 Uni Shoe	66½	65½	66½	66
110 US&El Pow	12¾	12½	12¾	13¼
420 Util Eq	80½	80	80	..
45 Util Hyd	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
100 Venez H	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
40 Venez M	4	3¾	3¾	..
10 War Bros	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
145 War Br pf	66	64⅞	66	..
100 Whitt Mfg	50	50	50	..

BONDS

$2000 Can Int 6s	93	90	90	90
4000 E Mass 4½s	35½	35½	35½	35½
1000 E Mass 5s	38½	38½	38½	..
3000 KCH&B 4s	96½	96½	96⅝	..
1000 PC Poc 7s	107½	107½	107½	..
2000 Wst T&T 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Aug. 6	Aug. 5
50 Acme Steel	55¼	55¼	55¼	55½
200 Allied Motor	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
100 Am Com Pwr A	22	22	22	23½
50 Am Radio & T	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
150 Art Metal Wks	11¼	11	11	11½
125 Assoc T & T	67	66¾	67	66⅞
90 As Tel Util	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
1140 Bastian-Bless	42½	40	40	42
150 Burnham Trad.	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
750 Butler Bros	10¼	10	10	10⅛
350 Cent Pub Serv A	28¾	28½	28¾	28¾
50 Cent & SW Util	23	23	23	23⅛
100 Chi City pf	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
650 Chicago Corp	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
350 Chicago Inves	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
175 Common Edison	295	293½	293½	296
50 Consumers Co	4	4	4	4
450 Cont Chgo	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14⅞
1050 Cord Corp	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
500 El House Ut	44⅝	43¼	44	44⅝
250 Gleaner C Har	28¼	28¼	28¼	29
150 Grt Lakes Air	5½	5¼	5½	5½
50 Hormell & Co	28½	28½	28½	30
550 Inland Util	22½	22	22¼	22¾
8500 Insull Ut Inv	61½	60⅝	61	61⅞
50 Libby, McNeil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
350 Lion Oil	19	18¼	19	19½
250 Loudon Pack	45	45	45	45½
50 Manh Dearborn	30	30	30	30
400 Mer & Mfr A	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½
500 Mid Utilities	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	29½
100 Mid Ut pf	101½	100½	101½	100¾
750 Mo-Kan Pipe	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21¾
8100 Morgan Lith	13¼	12	13¼	11¾
200 Nat Ed Pwr A	27⅞	27	27	27
150 Nat Sec Inv	15	15	15	15½
350 No Am Car	42	41	42	42
150 N A Lt & Pwr	66	65½	65½	65¾
50 Q R S DeVry	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
2200 Rep Pr Shares	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
150 Swift & Co	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29
50 Swift Int'l	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34½
250 U S Gypsum	42	42	42	42
60 U S Radio	21	19⅝	19⅝	20
350 Util & Ind	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
300 Ut & Ind pf	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
150 Vortex Mfg	24¼	24	24¼	24
50 Vortex Mfg A	28½	28½	28½	28

Sales 206,300.

SUGAR PRICE CUT

Revere Sugar Refining Company, National Sugar Refining Company, and American Sugar Refining Company have reduced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.50 cents. On Friday the 4.60-cent price will be restored by American Sugar Refining Company. Arbuckle Bros for Thursday only will consider orders on a basis of 4.50 cents.

MOTOR INDUSTRY NEEDS STEEL

Steel, formerly Iron Trade Review, says: The opinion still is widely held that July may prove the low month of the present dip, and in the next week or 10 days heavier demand is certain to emanate from the automobile industry, as its inventories of raw material are nil.

A Window in Wall Street

STAY NEAR THE SHORE

Hold on to your good common stock, hold on to your money. This is the advice offered by Brookmire Economic Service to those whose contemplations are taking a marketward slant. This service states: "Nothing has happened within the past week, either in business or in the stock market to cause us to change our advice, which is: (1) Continue to hold your good common stocks; (2), maintain your cash reserve of approximately 35 per cent; (3), do no buying now, industrial earnings for the current quarter will be even more disappointing than those of the first half. We recognize that easy money is an important factor working toward a restoration of business." A further correction in the security market, bringing prices more in line with earnings and general business conditions is, however, entirely possible, according to Brookmire.

SUMMER DARKNESS FOR THEATERS?

City people may have to keep cool at the beaches next year. Reports in Wall Street state that closing the

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

Darra, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor,

I was surely fortunate yesterday, whilst in search of an American daily newspaper, when I chanced to try the Brisbane Public Library. There I found some half dozen copies of your paper, and I was surely interested in them, as although I have seen and read almost every newspaper published in Australia and many from other countries, yours was the first American newspaper I had ever seen. My opinion of it—well, at every opportunity I will visit the Public Library and read all the copies I can get hold of.

Now, to state my reason for writing. As your paper covers a wide area in circulation, I am in hopes that through it I may obtain a great many correspondents. Until I had read the letters appearing in the Mail Bag, I did not know of any American paper through which I could do this.

If you would be so kind as to publish my name for me, I could not thank you enough. I do not know if you make a charge for doing so, but as I am very keen to have as many American correspondents as possible, I am quite willing to pay any sum you care to mention, if you will let me know how much I have to send in.

I would have answered every letter appearing in that edition, but the names and addresses were not in full, and I do not quite understand how to communicate with the writers.

I would like to hear from boys in all parts of U. S. A. from 16 to 17 years of age, interested in absolutely anything. I will answer every letter I receive as soon as possible. It won't be my fault if I do not reply by return mail; also a regular correspondence is positively assured. I am willing to exchange snaps, views and any interesting pictorials. If possible I would like any who may write to me, to send a snap of themselves in their first letter. To all who do that I will guarantee a snap of myself with my first reply. George M. Jr.

[No, we do not ask any payment for the Mail Bag service, George. We are only too glad to help boys and girls in different parts of the world to offer friendship and understanding to one another. If you read the rules at the end of the Mail Bag, you will see how this correspondence is carried on.—Ed.]

Miami, Florida

Dear Editor:

It was several years ago that I first found out about the Children's and Young Folks' pages and wrote in to tell you how much pleasure they brought to us all. I have three little brothers and a baby sister who all love Snubs and Waddles so much. I suppose it won't be long before they will change to the Young Folks' page.

I do not remember having seen many letters from Miami. It is such a wonderful place! Only yesterday it rained, and oh, the loveliness of the oleander trees against the gray sky! Warm coral flowers, gleaming emerald leaves, how joyously they welcomed the rain! Only a short distance from them a fragrantly blooming old grape fruit tree spread sheltering arms over the little garden where violets and onions and pepper, pineapple and marigold mingled in friendly planthood. And then the sun came out and tinted every shining drop till you began to wonder if the rainbow had fallen out of the sky, but no, there it was, as lovely as ever.

Living is such an adventure in Miami. I am not in the social whirl, but I am in the "nature whirl" and I should love to exchange "magic carpets" (alias letters) with any sister whirler. Especially poets and writers-to-be. My hobbies, if one can call them that, embrace water sports, motorboats, music, writing, painting, gardening, aviation, stamps (just beginning), and anything with an engine, some beauty, or a little fun in it is welcome to me.

I have no language but English to offer my correspondents, but I'll be glad to help anyone with that. Age makes no difference. I am 19 myself, but have sisters and brothers from that age down to 1 year old. I promise to answer any letters from here or abroad as quickly as I find time to do so. I'd like a correspondent from here and from every country in Europe, especially places near water for I don't know much about any but water sports.

This letter will soon be a whole newspaper if I don't stop. In closing, let me add that we all feel deepest love and gratitude to the Monitor and its staff, for their wonderful work.

Winifred N.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

For a long time now I have been wanting to write a letter to the Mail Bag, but hesitated because I thought I might be considered too old for a Mail Bagger. I am one of the "over twenties." Then the other day I read a letter in the Mail Bag from another "over twenty," so I took heart. I have been a steady reader of the Monitor for several years and I love every page of it. It is a wonderful privilege to be able to depend on the accuracy of the news one reads.

I should dearly love to correspond with Monitor readers in other parts of the world, particularly from those in China and the Far East. As a child, I lived for about eight years in Tientsin, North China. Since then I have lived in London, England, and in Canada and am now, as you will see by the above address living in the United States. I shall be looking forward to hearing from some of the Mail Bag readers.

Margaret McG.

Moline, Illinois

Dear friend Editor:

I do not object to being called that, for surely you are a great friend, at the head of that vast family established through the Mail Bag. I have never written to the Mail Bag before, but like many others, have been prompted to do so because of the friendliness and enthusiasm shown in the letters which appear there. To me friendship is something grand and glorious. Here at home we have a little motto hanging on the wall and it begins, "Friendship is a chain of gold—shaped in God's all perfect mold," and it ends with, "No matter how far or heavy the load—swift is the journey on Friendship's Road." Those few lines express for me what would take two or three pages if I tried to write it myself.

You've probably guessed long before this that the real purpose of this letter is to send forth a call for friends from far and wide. I would like to hear from girls in every port—north, the east, the south and west, and please, will someone in England write to me? I am 17 and in last half of the third year of high school. My course includes French, if anyone is interested in that. My hobby? I haven't any particular one though I do enjoy a good book, like to play tennis and am fond of watching an exciting game of football.

Before I finish I want to be sure and say how much the Monitor has helped me in my school work. It was especially helpful last semester when we were studying journalism. During the time of the course our teacher held the Monitor up before the class and said, "You can see at first glance that the Monitor does not gain its popularity by the headlines. It is regarded today as one of the best newspapers of its type." I was glad for the Monitor then and glad because I have the privilege of reading it. Ruth L.

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

I attend Third Church at Mosman and love reading the Monitor, especially the Home Forum and Children's Page. When I have finished reading them I cut the interesting pieces out to paste in scrapbooks ready for Christmas, when they are sent to the children's hospitals.

A great bridge is being constructed over Sydney Harbor and the two sides are nearly meeting. It was very interesting to see a photo of the bridge in the Monitor not long ago. We live not far from the zoo which is ideally situated at Athol, a part of Mosman. I am 19 years of age and would like to correspond with girls in other countries, particularly Holland.

Gladys P.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor and Mail Baggers:

I am writing to tell you how much I enjoy reading the Children's Page. I wish it were printed more often. I especially enjoy the Mail Bag and the Adventures in Friendship. Next, I like Snubs. I believe he has won his way into everyone's heart with his antics.

Although I am 15 years of age, I would like to receive letters from anyone, of any age, far or near. I would especially like to receive letters from foreign places, but will welcome those from the United States too.

Among my favorite pastimes and sports are: reading, writing poetry and stories and letters, collecting stamps, and sports. I'm also keenly interested in newspaper work. In fact I'm interested in everything.

Now I'm going to tell you about some of Oregon's interesting places. As nearly everyone knows that Portland exports chiefly lumber, wheat and apples, and is a busy commercial center, I shall tell about the scenic places.

Who has not heard of mysterious Crater Lake, of beautiful Mt. Hood, or of the weird and grotesque things in the Oregon caves, or even of the beauty of our rugged beaches? These and many more things are the reason why Oregon is such an ideal place to live in. Then, too, there is the annual Rose Festival, with its beautiful flowers and picturesque floats that is staged each year and draws so many tourists. All these I can tell about and more, if you'll only write to me. And I'll also send pictures of these places in exchange for scenes of other places.

There's plenty of room in my mailbox that is waiting to be filled up by letters from our readers.

With best wishes to all Mail Baggers, and in hopes of receiving a great many letters, Edna G.

Aguas Buenos, Porto Rico

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for printing my letter. I received so many letters from nice girls! Two of them wrote in Spanish, and they were almost perfect letters. I am so glad that they can write in Spanish so well.

After my graduation this June, I will study Liberal Arts combined with a Prelegal course at the University of Porto Rico.

I have just finished reading a book about Norway, and I liked it very much. I think it is a very beautiful country. There were so many descriptions of the country and its people that I would like to correspond with some Mail Bagger from there.

Vienna has always been the city of my dreams, and I shall be very glad if by means of the Mail Bag I can start a friendship with some girl from that city.

I don't mean to limit my correspondence to girls from Vienna and Norway alone, for I shall also be glad to hear from all over the world. I can also corresnond in Spanish, which is my own language.

Gladys L.

Dear Mailbaggers:

The Editor of "The Monthly Review," an English school paper which is in use in many high schools in Germany, has forwarded the following list of names for publication in the Monitor. These boys and girls are eagerly looking forward to carrying on correspondence in English, and no doubt many of you will be glad of this opportunity of enlarging your circle of friends. Letters may be sent directly to the names and addresses given below. The Editor.

Girls

Elfriede Gallert (15), Kuppritz-n. 18, Pommritz i./Sa., Germany.

Annemarie Karl (15), Spurgasse 5, Loebau i./Sa., Germany.

Hanni Becker (17), Augustastr. 33, Moers (Rheinland), Germany.

Ina Poeverlein (16), Gr. Pfaffengasse 13, Speyer (Rheinpfalz), Germany.

Johanna Mueller (15), Muehlenstr. 46, Berlin-Pamkow, Germany.

Adele Wenigmann (18), Neustr. 3, Beuel, Rhein, Germany.

Christine Salm (15), Sebastianstr. 61, Bonn, Germany.

Kaete Fatz (16), Baerlertsr. 62, Moers (Rheinland), Germany.

Boys

Johannes Lachmann (17), Bautznerstr. 50, Ebersbach i./Sa., Germany.

Helmut Glaeser (14), Amalienstr. 65, Chemnitz i./Sa., Germany.

Walter Tiburey (19), Fiorastr. 29, Wannee-Eickel, Germany.

Heinz Jeromin (15), Markusstr. 18 I, Berlin O 27, Germany.

Hans Scheel (16), Humboldtstr. 6, Breslau, Germany.

Wolfgang Dannoehl (16), Friedrichstr. 19, Gernrode Harz, Germany.

Eberhard Hadamczik (18), Schülerheim, Goldberg, Schlesien, Germany.

Adolf Schoenberg (18), Bremerstr. 39, Oldenburg, Germany.

Gerhard Schmiegel (17), Jungstädtische Gasse 1, II, Danzig, Germany.

Erich Wiemer (18), Internat, Goldberg, Schlesien, Germany.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Frank McB. (15), Evansville, Ind.—From France, Great Britain, Japan, Australia and Germany: Interested in aviation, chemistry and singing.

Adolphus O. (17), Lagos, Nigeria.

Girls

Jesseye C. (14), Collinsville, Okla.—Interested in dramatics and piano.

Doloris D. (14), South Bend, Ind.—Interested in sewing, cooking, reading and the outdoors.

Edna B. (20), Oldham, Lancs., Eng.—Has lived for 11 years in Australia.

Lillian McC. (over 20), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in the fine arts, particularly dramatics.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Peggy Colley, the 'Little Horsewoman'

© London News Agency

Peggy Colley, the Little Daughter of Maj. C. C. Colley of Kingston-on-Thames, England, Who, Although Only Eleven Years Old, Is a Wonderful Modeler of Horses. Peggy Is Here Shown Working on a Model of Her Pet Pony, Bobby.

A Remarkable Young Sculptress

PEGGY loves all horses, and it is this love combined with her extraordinary understanding of them that has given her such power in using them as subjects for her art. Not only is she their friend in quite a particular way, but she shows her understanding of them in the models she makes.

Peggy, though only 11 years old, is an amazingly accomplished sculptress. With her clever fingers, and using clay as her only material, she models portraits of her favorite horses. After the model has been made in rough clay it is painted, and the result is a remarkably true likeness. She also creates horses of her own imagination, fashioning, maybe, a horse galloping freely, his heels in the air, his mane flowing. He is the wild horse of her conception. Another may be jumping, riderless. Peggy has chosen her subject as he rises for the jump, and the action is natural and beautiful.

One piece of work done by this young artist, and for which she had no model, is to receive public recognition, and will be used in a bronze War Memorial plaque to be erected at Ham, near London.

This talented little girl has had no instruction in art, but she sometimes goes to the Natural History Museum in London to look at the animals, after which, in some mysterious way, she memorizes the forms she requires. She has made no real study of horse anatomy, but seems to understand it instinctively.

It is all so simple to Peggy, and she wonders why people think so much of her efforts. Praise, press interviews, photographers, mean nothing at all to this little girl, whose whole interest is centered round her beloved animals.

No horses are troublesome when Peggy is with them. At the Equestrian School at Ham, of which she is a member, she is trusted with any horse in the stable, no matter how intractable it may be, and can exercise, and keep control of these horses without any effort. Her own pet pony, "Bobby," has posed for her many times. Bobby is a great friend, and wanders in the garden at Peggy's home at Kingston-on-Thames, just as if he were one of the family.

Peggy confesses that she does not like school work. Her fingers produce better results when she is thinking of horses than when she is thinking of mathematics! Out of school hours, and when she is not at her art work, she spends much of her time swimming, riding, and dancing with her brothers and sisters. The house where she lives was once the home of Jenny Lind, the famous singer, and it seems a suitable setting for one whose future may also lie in her art.

© London News Agency

This Young Sculptress Executes All Kinds of Action Models Which, Fixed Up in Glass Cases, Are Most Realistic. Here Is One of Them.

Safety Zone for Birds

TWENTY countries in five continents are now united in efforts to protect bird life. There was a time when birds safe in one country would migrate into a dangerous zone with a flight of but a few miles. To prevent this destruction of harmless birds, several years ago, the International Committee for Bird Preservation was formed. It now has as members 20 countries—the United States, Canada, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, all safety zones for some kinds of birds.

Italy has changed its attitude greatly toward bird life in recent years. Before 1923 all birds were game to be killed or captured for a small license fee. There was a long open season and private citizens could slay the wild life on inclosed property belonging to them. Now the shooting season has been limited, license to destroy wild life restricted, and a long list of birds has been declared under absolute protection.

Czechoslovakia has its Institute for Applied Ornithology, which has made a study of the feeding habits of the birds and of their usefulness to growing crops in destroying preying insects. Holland's protection of birds has resulted in an increase of a number of species which were about to become extinct a few years ago.

In Germany 40 bird sanctuaries have been established, in addition to several thickets serving the same purpose for birds useful to agriculture. For several years dim-burning lamps have been attached to the lighthouses of Heligoland, designed to illuminate the tower and warn birds flying across the sea at night, and also to indicate to them a safe place in which to rest.

If birds knew how kind Japan was to bird life, they would all fly to the land of cherry blossoms. Japan has 63 sanctuaries and many other safety zones for the protection of migratory birds, for sea birds and for special species. At the foot of far-famed Fujiyama is a reservation frequented by birds of many kinds, chirping and singing in perfect contentment without fear. In the precincts of shrines and temples, public gardens, highways and graveyards it is strictly prohibited to catch birds of any species. Almost any bird may safely take a trip to Japan, stay a few months and then return home to gossip about its wonderful travels.

But with all that has been accomplished to protect birds, there still remains more to be done. Audubon Societies are doing a splendid work in spreading the news around that birds are as useful to the farmer and fruit grower as any manufactured tool he may possess. Birds work faithfully without wages, never shirking, never striking, always on the job, asking nothing but a peaceful home and a kind welcome.

An International Fleet

So much has already been said and written about fleets, arising out of the London Naval Conference, but it may not be generally known that there already exists an international fleet, of which many people have never heard.

For their common defense, 11 nations combine to support the North Atlantic Ice Patrol, which works to safeguard shipping by giving warning of the presence and movements of icebergs.

Perhaps this international fleet, protecting as it does the ships of the world, is forerunner of the one world fleet that is hoped for one day.

When Colors Go to Sleep

The roses in the night I could not see
Because then colors sleep, but clouds of scent
Like moths about the quiet garden went,
And fluttered through my window close to me.

Deep crimson roses, pink, and gold, and white;
It was as though these colors had not been;
The darkness closed about them as a screen—
Only their scent, like dreams, came through the night.

MARJORIE WILSON

Letter Puzzle

Howard was away from home camping, and this is a letter he wrote his mother:

Dear Mother:

I am having a fine time here at camp. It is rainy this morning, but there may be a gleam of sunlight by and by. There are plenty of tents, so we are not crowded.

Robert Clark is here. I found Rob in my tent when I came. And I saw Renwick Smith this morning. He was sitting in the motorboat, weaving a mat of half-inch wide reeds. "There's another on this boat whom you know," he told me, "Walter Ross." I looked, and there was Wal, low down in the bottom of the boat, asleep. Then the dinner bell rang, and we both rushed back to camp, after waking Wallie.

Last night, by the flickering camp fire, we guessed riddles and sang, "Lo, on the wave a boat rode free." The moon shone down through the trees, and somewhere a dog howled.

I'll write again tomorrow.

With love,
Howard.

P. S. See if you can find, hidden in this letter, the names of 12 birds I have seen since I left home.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Hidden Rivers" puzzle published July 31. The rivers are:

Edisto, Gila, Neuse, Rhone, Don, Racket, Orange, Duna, Lena, Obi, Mobile, Dwina, Loire, Thames, Petchora, Indus, Madeira, Nile, Flint, Elbe.

[A Mail Bag is also to be found on the Daily Features page every Saturday.]

Best All-Round Camper

By MABEL SPICER GILL

Part II

THAT evening at Glen Cove around the campfire each unit gave an account of the day. After Unit A had reported on the various plants and flowers seen along the way, Hugh gave an account of the different animals and birds seen and of various tracks and dens observed. He made no reference to Ralph's and Ted's escapade. As he finished he caught a mocking look on Ralph's face, which caused him to flush deeply.

Then Dan Eliot, counselor with Unit C, asked: "How about the condition of the trail, Norris? We found a big boulder blocking it after the second big horseshoe curve. Also there was much freshly strewn loose rock at this place."

"The trail was clear when we passed over it," replied Hugh. Then he added: "Some of our boys took a short cut about that place; they might have dislodged the boulder."

Dan Eliot spoke sharply: "Do you mean to say that you allowed your unit to separate and part of it to climb up that dangerous incline?"

"It was against my direct orders, sir," replied Hugh, feeling wretchedly uncomfortable, as the eyes of all the campers fixed on him.

"Then why didn't you report their disobedience?"

"I didn't know about the boulder, and they followed in file afterward, so I thought it was not important enough to report," explained Hugh.

"Disobedience is disobedience, and must be reported. The gravity of it is not your concern. Which boys were they?"

"Ralph Gibson and Ted Lewis," replied Hugh miserably.

Dan Eliot's eyes roved over the assembled boys till they caught sight of the two miscreants, who avoided his gaze. "You two will march with my unit tomorrow and later we will decide what is to be done about this," he said. "I am really sorry. This is the second time, Gibson, that you have deliberately ignored a command."

Ralph looked sullen. "I dared Hugh to climb straight up instead of following around the loop and he wouldn't take a dare. So I dared the bunch and Ted was the only one who was sport enough to follow me. You surely won't be down on a fellow for being a good sport," protested Ralph.

Dan Eliot Explains

"But, my dear boy," said Dan Eliot kindly, "don't you realize that it is looked upon as unmanly in this camp to dare anyone to do something foolhardy? And to take such a dare is equally unmanly. Ted, you know that."

"I am sorry," said Ted thickly.

Dan Eliot continued: "By acting with intelligence a good all-round camper avoids many mishaps that befall the careless camper. He learns to conduct himself in such a way as not to bring hazard to himself or others. If you had obeyed your captain, Unit C would not have had to stop to clear the trail."

During the weeks that followed Hugh was a much perplexed and very unhappy boy. Ralph became more and more hostile and managed to make him unpopular with most of the other boys. Hugh was accustomed to being on friendly terms with everybody and had no special pal at camp, so now he found himself lonely for the first time. In spite of everything he was really fond of Ralph. He enjoyed his bright, entertaining stories, his humor and his enthusiasm. He felt that somehow Ralph had got started wrong and all he needed was a fresh start. He wished he might win his friendship and was quite at a loss to know why Ralph was so antagonistic to him. How he longed to see his family and home friends!

Ralph did not again definitely break a rule, though he managed to make many of the rules seem absurd, thus causing the boys to become restless and discontented. They began looking forward to the closing of camp, even losing their enthusiasm for spinning ropes and lassoing.

Then came good news for Hugh—his sister Lucy and several of her friends were coming from the sister camp across the lake to spend a day. He began to cheer up at once, for no one, not even his parents, understood him so well as Lucy. She was a wonderful pal! Before going to meet her he took a last careful look around Unit B's bungalow to make sure that it was quite shipshape for inspection by the visitors.

Dan Eliot and a number of the boys were at the landing to meet the girls when they arrived in their canoes. Lucy was as joyous and bubbling over with fun as usual, causing her brother's unhappiness to vanish as if by magic. With her was her chum, Amy Mitchell. First the visitors were shown over the camp. The last building they were to visit was the bungalow of Unit B. As they approached it, Hugh caught sight of Ralph leaving hastily and called to him to come and meet the girls. Ralph returned reluctantly, looking sullen. The other visitors went on to Bungalow B, while Hugh and his sister and her friend waited to greet Ralph, who met them with a restless, shifting glance.

"Girls, this is Ralph Gibson, our champion rider and rope spinner—a second Tom Mix. And as for telling stories of the wild and woolly West, even Zane Grey can't outdo him!" declared Hugh enthusiastically.

Ralph responded ungraciously with a shrug and mumbled, "Pleased to meet you."

The girls tried to persuade him to give an exhibition of riding and rope spinning and throwing, but he refused flatly.

"I'm not a menagerie!" he growled and turned away.

The three stared after him openmouthed. Then Lucy laughed softly and said: "Poor boy! He is rather funny, isn't he? But somehow I feel sorry for him."

"Sorry for him! For him?" cried Hugh. "Well, you needn't be. If you are sorry for anybody, I'm the one. He has upset the entire camp and made me unpopular with everybody. The boys think me a sap and the counselors must rank me as a complete failure as a captain. Thanks to him, our unit has the most marks against it. And now he has been rude to you! Sorry for him!"

A New Point of View

"But he is so homesick, poor fellow," continued Lucy. "I can see how lonely he feels among you boys who have always lived here. You are all so sure of yourselves and he feels an outsider. You would feel the same on a ranch in the West. They would have no end of fun with you and call you a tenderfoot."

"Lucy is right," declared Amy. "He feels like a fish out of water, and he is trying to cover his real feelings. I can see that he really admires you very much, Hugh."

"Yes," chimed in Lucy. "I noticed that too. You do things so well, Hugh, that he is a bit jealous. He wants to be like you and he thinks you believe he can't do anything but ride a horse and tell wild yarns. He is bluffing, but he is just a big, lonely boy."

"Rubbish! Now Lucy, don't try to be funny. He thinks me a poor fish—that is what he thinks," snapped Hugh.

The girls laughed at his unaccustomed vehemence, but they insisted that they were right and that he would find it out in time. As they approached Bungalow B where the others were waiting for them, Hugh boasted of how well boys can keep house, assuring them that they would not find even a pin out of place.

So it is easy to imagine his chagrin when they found everything in wild disorder—garments, magazines, tennis rackets, everything in confusion. Hugh was so surprised that he was stunned. Then when he recalled Ralph's shifting gaze and his effort to leave the bungalow unobserved, he realized that he must have done this to disgrace him in the eyes of the visitors and was overcome with speechless rage.

Lucy, ever quick to seize a situation, put her arm through Hugh's saying: "Somebody is trying to play a joke on you, Brother. This disorder is too studied to deceive anyone, so cheer up."

Dan Eliot gave him a friendly slap on the shoulder and said: "I'm sure your sister is right. Just leave things as they are for the culprit to put in order."

Hugh's Opportunity

The rest of the day passed pleasantly for the visitors with the usual diversions of camp life. Late in the afternoon when they were gathered on the edge of the lake to take leave of their hosts, Ralph rowed up to the pier looking sullen and shamefaced, evidently not expecting to encounter anyone. In order to swing his boat to the desired position he stood up and bracing an oar against a post, pushed impatiently. The oar slipped and into the water head first plunged Ralph.

When a moment had passed and he did not rise, Hugh ran to the wharf, peeling off his outer garments. A glance showed him that Ralph's clothing had become entangled in some wire and that the boy was making a desperate effort to free himself. He dived and with a few dexterous motions extricated him. It was all over in a flash and the two boys were again safe on shore.

With everybody looking on, Ralph gripped Hugh's hand and said: "You are game! The gamest chap I ever knew!" Then, after a moment's hesitation, he added: "I always thought so."

Hugh flushed as he caught a I-told-you-so look in Lucy's eyes.

"Forget it. Anybody would have done the same," he declared, returning Ralph's firm grip.

Ralph hurried off to the bungalow for dry clothing, while Hugh remained a few minutes to say goodby to the visitors. When he joined Ralph at the bungalow he found everything in order and Ralph looking wretchedly unhappy.

"Say, Gibson, how would you like to visit me in New York, when camp closes? Mother says I may invite someone and I'd rather have you than anybody," was Hugh's cheery greeting.

"No kidding?" asked Ralph, incredulous.

"Sure! Why not?"

"After the way I have treated you? Been rude to your sister and everything?"

"Forget it! I know how you felt. Just about the way I would out on a ranch among real cowboys. I'd be some tenderfoot all right!"

"How ever did you guess it?"

"Didn't! Sister told me. Girls are like that—keener than anything," confessed Hugh, searching for dry clothing.

Needless to say, after that Camp Ferguson entered on a new era. Unit B had no more marks against it. Determined to make up for lost time, Ralph applied himself so diligently to acquiring proficiency in the various camp activities that at the close he was awarded the medal for having made the most progress. Also, he was voted the best entertainer. Against this, he protested, confessing that he had somewhat romanced about the "wild and woolly West."

Dan Eliot laughed at Ralph's confession, saying: "That was rather clear from the first. You could hardly be regarded as a reliable historian."

When saying good-by to his counselor, Ralph said: "Thanks for putting me straight about a lot of things. Camp has been great!"

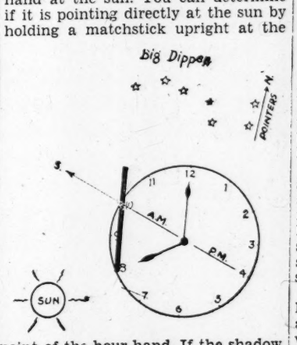
To Hugh went the medal for best all-round camper and for exerting the best influence. It was unanimously agreed that he had been placed in a most difficult position and had acquitted himself splendidly. Naturally, Hugh was greatly pleased, but the best thing that had happened to him that summer after all, he declared, was the finding of a real pal, a friend whom he liked "right down to the ground."

[The End]

A Watch Makes a Useful Compass

THE fellow who tramps the woods and fields knows the value of a good compass. The trouble usually is that there is not one around when it is most needed. And so for the benefit of the fellow whose bump of direction is not quite what it should be, here is a method of finding directions with a watch, in case you haven't a compass handy. This method is only good on a sunny day, so for the fellow who does most of his getting lost at night I will give a few other pointers at the end of this article.

Here's how to use you watch for a compass. Hold it face upward in the palm of your hand and point the hour hand at the sun. You can determine if it is pointing directly at the sun by holding a matchstick upright at the



point of the hour hand. If the shadow falls directly along the hour hand everything is all right. If it does not, move the watch around until it does. Then, reading clockwise in the morning and counter clockwise in the afternoon and evening, the south always lies halfway between the hour hand and the figure 12 on your watch.

This is easily figured out. There are 12 hours, on the average, between sunrise and sunset every day. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Hence, if sunset comes at 6 o'clock in the evening, and for our example let us suppose it does, then if you point the hour hand of your watch directly at the sun, it will be pointing west and due east will be in the direction to which the minute hand points. South, then is halfway between the east and west pointers or at 3 o'clock and north is opposite. The same rule applies at any time of the day.

Now note the illustration, in case it isn't quite clear to you yet. At 8 o'clock in the morning if the hour hand of your watch is pointed directly at the sun, south will be halfway between this hand and the figure 12 or in the direction to which the 10 o'clock figure points. If you are determing your direction in the evening, then if you point the hour hand at the sun you will find that the south falls where the 4 o'clock figure is, A. M. clockwise, P. M. counter clockwise.

For the fellow who hikes at night, here are a few further directions for finding the north.

Make yourself familiar with the Big Dipper (or the Great Bear). It is an easy constellation to find on any starry night and the two stars which form the outer edge of the dipper cup always point north (note illustration). If you've never seen the Big Dipper, get one of your friends or a Scout or Scoutmaster in your neighborhood to point it out to you. You'll never forget it then, and you will be always able to tell your directions on a starry night.

On a rainy day or night it is always hard to determine directions unless your sense of direction is very good. A compass, then, is the only really worth-while direction finder to have, but if you're ever caught without one, here are a few things worth knowing:

Moss usually grows on the cool, shady side of a tree and that is usually the northern side. This rule does not always hold true, as on some hillsides, especially on northern slopes, trees often have their dampest side near the ground and toward the south.

Some folks believe, too, that flowers have a tendency to follow the sun and will point west at night, but if I were lost on a bad day or night and had no better way than that of telling my directions I'd pitch camp and take a nap until the sun came up again.

R. M. L.

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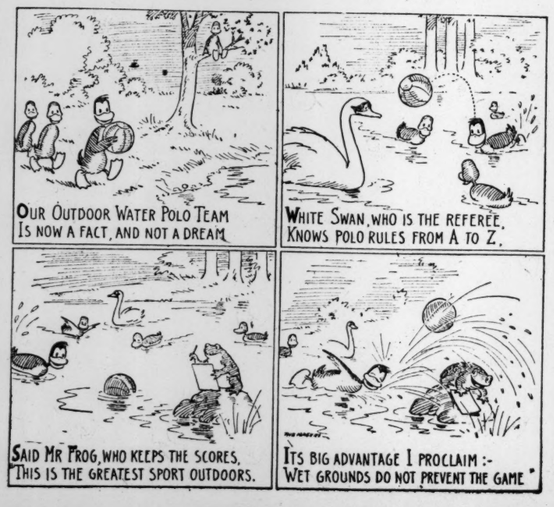
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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Arthur Pinero's admission that he received only £5 for his first play, and £50 from Irving for his third, "Two Hundred Pounds a Year," emphasizes again the truth of a famous writer's remark that in no profession does the rate of pay bear so small a relation to the quality or the amount of work done as in that of authorship.

The financial side of literature is a fascinating study, and deals, on the one hand, with figures that would look respectable on the stock exchange, and on the other, with sums scarcely big enough to buy a stall at a London theater.

Oddly enough, the most striking modern example of the indifferent rewards that literary effort sometimes brings is provided by G. Bernard Shaw, who in the last 40 years has probably earned more money by his pen than any other writer of comparable fame. Between his twentieth and his twenty-ninth years Mr. Shaw wrote five novels and was paid in all £6.

The novels contributed nothing to this sum, which was made up by £5 for one article, 15s. for another article published by George R. Sims, and 5s. for a verse for a school prize book. Another aspect of this matter is provided by Noel Coward's revue, "This Year of Grace," which ran for upward of nine months in London, and for a long time in New York, and is said to have made a profit of £1000 a week.

Verse is a notoriously difficult thing to make a profit out of, and Browning's threat to leave the country when he was taxed on a purely imaginary income from his books is well-known, yet it has recently been revealed that in no year since the armistice has the sale of Rupert Brookes' poems realized less than £4000.

Capriciously as the rewards of literature are distributed, however, those of music are almost as irrational. Thus Mozart received only £75 for "Don Juan," whilst the sums paid to singers reach almost fabulous figures. The Italian Farinelli obtained 50,000 francs a year from Philip V of Spain for singing the same four songs nightly for 10 years, which works out at considerably more than a pound a song. But even this is easily eclipsed by more modern figures, for Adelina Patti received £1200 a night for two seasons of 60 nights each, and when Chaliapin sang Boris Godounov at the Albert Hall comparatively recently his fee was announced as £1250 a performance.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 12

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.
"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.
Soconyland Sketch (Standard—WEAF Chain). New England stories. 7:30.
"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). Another crisis on the Bar-X ranch. 8:30.
"Hoppin' Bells" (WJZ Chain). The ups and downs of a couple of bell boys. 8:45.
"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). An impressive banker disturbs the rural calm of Joe and Vi with a visit to their farm. 10.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque of radio entertainment and instruction. 10:30.
"Von Yonson" (NBC—KGO, KOA). National Players present another "gaslight drama." 10.

Talks

"The Overnight Hike" (WOR). Subject dear to hearts of Boy Scouts discussed by one of their leaders. 5:30.
"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.
Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.
"International Sidelights" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 7:15.
Benrus Columnist (WJZ). Arthur Lippman, poet and humorist, inaugurates new period. 7:15.
"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF Chain). Dean Gleason L. Archer explains the legal distinction between "intent" and "motive." 7:15.
"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (CBS). The day's news interpreted again. 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Marcella Shields and Helene Handin. 7:20, 8:30.
Julia Sanderson; Frank Crumit; orchestra (CBS). Revival of various old favorites. 8.
"Melody Musketeers" (CBS). Male trio. 8:45.
Vee Lawnhurst, pianist; Don Byron, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, 'cellist (Johnson—WJZ Chain). 9.
Bizet program (National Carbon—WEAF—T). Eveready period devoted to French composer of "Carmen." 9.
Wonder Bakers Orchestra; soloists (Continental—WEAF—T). Frank Black leads orchestra in group of Irving Berlin's most popular waltzes. 9:30.
Salute to Cincinnati (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra and Westinghouse Band. 10.
"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS). "Manon" this time. 10:15.
"Rain or Shine" (RKO—WEAF—T). Condensed version of musical play, preceded by several stage and screen artists. 10:30.
Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). 11:30.

Service Band

United States Army Band Concert (CBS—T). 4.

Vocal Ensemble

Pacific National Singers (NBC Pacific). Mixed octet and soloists. 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Walteer Beban's orchestra playing in San Francisco. 4.

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c. sample free. P. C GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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OAKLAND, CALIF.—Executive in club, restaurant, coffee shop management, 10 years' experience, open for position anywhere; would consider investing in suitable proposition; references exchanged. Write The Christian Science Monitor, 203 Financial Center Bldg.

Local Classified

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ADOPTION

COUPLE with girl (9 years) wish to adopt baby girl (1-5 years). Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AT LYNBROOK, N. Y.—Private apartment, 3 large rooms and bath, all improvements; near station, church and schools; half-hour from New York City. Phone Lynbrook 3759.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. Apply 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

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NEW YORK CITY, 73 Ferry Street—1, 2 and 4-room apartments available October 15th. Apply JANITOR, 63 Ferry Street.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

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WEST ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 114 Bogert St.—Private home in country will take one lady; experienced, loving care.

Harold Sanford's Orchestra (Savannah Line—WJZ Chain). 6:15.
Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 7:30.
Ross Gorman's Orchestra (WBZ Chain). Saxophone solos by Mr. Gorman too. 7:45.
Wayne King's Orchestra; male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.
Freddie Rich's Columbians (CBS—T). New program of "symphonic jazz." 9:30.
Vincent Lopez' Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.
Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Hans Lange, conducting (WOR). The music of the Denishawn Dancers—listeners will long for television. 8:30.
"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Salon orchestra directed by George Dilworth; soprano soloist. 10.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy numbers. 7.
"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Here's your chance to make the acquaintance of the domra—a sixteenth century Slavic lute which Nicholas Kovakoff proposes to introduce to the microphone. 8.

Recitals

Dorothy Berliner, pianist (WEAF Chain). Playing two of her own compositions. 6:30.
Le Trio Morgan (WEAF Chain). "Ar Hyd y Nos"—better known as "All Through the Night." 7:05.
Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.
Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.
"Piano Paintings" (NBC—KGO, KTAR). 9.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Where: Scotland and the United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American iron-master and philanthropist. If, in traditional boyish style, little Scottish Andrew had indulged the most extravagant of day dreams, he could never have imagined so sensational a success as awaited him. It started with literally nothing. For by 1848 the competition of steam had crowded out the elder Carnegie's hand-loom business in Dunfermline, so the family emigrated to Pennsylvania. There Andrew's activities set in at once. He started at 10 years of age as a bobbin-boy, earning 20 cents a day; but they could not keep him long at that. Soon he had reached the proud status of a Pittsburgh messenger boy, busily mastering telegraphy in his spare hours. Having become a newspaper telegraph operator, he was led into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From the job of telegraphic train dispatcher he advanced to a secretarial post, then to that of superintendent of a division of the railroad. And it was while there that his true business career may be said to have opened.

It seems that young Carnegie had called the railroad's attention to a certain invention in which he himself had ventured to invest a little borrowed money. Time proved that he had acted wisely, for he began to receive dividends which in turn he invested partially in oil lands. Then intervened the Civil War, during which Carnegie took charge of the eastern military railroads and telegraph lines. Meantime the Pennsylvania had been considering the replacement of its wooden with iron bridges. Carnegie shrewdly foresaw the future of iron and boldly entered the field. After that his rapid progress beggars description. From his organization of the Keystone Bridge Works, he went on to the erection of the Union Iron Mills designed to supply the railroad's own iron. One plant after another Carnegie acquired, until by 1888 he had a controlling interest in the rival Homestead Steel Works as well as in seven other works near Pittsburgh. In 1899 he had consolidated them all in one organization, the Carnegie Steel Company. When he retired in 1901, his company was merged in the vast United States Steel Corporation which was formed by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Such phenomenal success can perhaps be explained only on the score of the genius of Andrew Carnegie as an organizer, so the specialists in this field have argued. But that genius was the outcome of his capacity for diligent effort, his habit of ceaseless labor, his faculty for increasing his natural abilities and of making the most of opportunities which, to others, looked insignificant. Mr. Carnegie is widely honored for the steps he took to devote his untold millions to the benefit of his fellowmen. His chosen channels for the increase of knowledge are well known, the whole world over. For innumerable charitable institutions, universities, colleges, technical schools, libraries, bear his name. As he once expressed it, his belief was that "surplus wealth is a sacred trust to be administered for the highest good of the people."

A Quotation for Today

SWEET mercy is nobility's true badge.—SHAKESPEARE.

A Word a Day

Sequester

This word is derived from the Latin *sequestrare*, "to surrender, give up for safe keeping," allied to *sequester*, "a depositary, or trustee" (in whose hands any contested thing was put until the dispute was settled).

Our use of the word is principally in a legal sense, that of taking or removing property from the possession of one party (or parties) and putting it into the hands of a disinterested person—the property to be given to the party who is found to be rightfully entitled to it. In some cases property is "sequestered" until certain profits on it have accumulated to satisfy a debtor's bill.

The word is also being used more and more in the sense of "to put aside, to separate," and "to cause to withdraw or retire into obscurity," as "the men sequestered themselves from action."

Se-ques'-ter is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled se-kwes'-ter, first *e* as in *event*, second as in *get*, third as in *maker*.

"The sequestered property was returned after the case was decided."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Madagascar

Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world, was originally named the Isle of St. Lawrence by a Portuguese sea captain, Diogo Diaz, who discovered it in 1500.

Aconcagua

Aconcagua, an extinct volcano on the boundary between Chile and Argentina, is the highest peak in South America and is more than 2000 feet higher than Mt. McKinley, the highest elevation in North America.

Volume

When papyrus was used as a writing material, the common form of a book was the roll or volumen, from which the world "volume" is derived.

Traffic Note

According to a report compiled by the State Highway Department of Pennsylvania, the daily automobile mileage on the highways of that state is more than 8,631,000 miles. With an average life of 50,000 miles per car, 172 complete their usefulness on the roads of that State every day.

Masonic Note

There are now 16,508 Masonic lodges in the United States, with 3,306,583 members, the Grand Lodge of New York leading, with nearly 350,000 members.

"Bug Bible"

The "Bug Bible" printed in 1551 was so called from the translation of a verse in the Ninety-first Psalm to read "afraid of bugs by night" instead of the present version, "terror by night."

French Academy

The French Academy, whose membership is limited to 40, known as the "Forty Immortals," was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, and membership in this body is considered the highest honor that can be bestowed on a French writer.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The K. H. G.

Kansas City, Mo.

GEORGE MUEHLEBACH, owner of the Kansas City "Blues," American Association baseball team, has a warm spot in his heart for boys who love the national game. For several summers he has been the one who has made the local "Knot Hole Gang" a pleasant reality.

The baseball man works through the Sunday schools of this city. He authorizes every sunday school superintendent to provide K. H. G. buttons, for the modest sum of 10 cents, for every boy between the ages of 10 and 16 years who has a good attendance record in Sunday school, or who will sign a card promising to enroll in a Sunday school class and attend it regularly.

The K. H. G. lapel button entitles its wearer to attend, without admission charge, 12 games played by the Kansas City team on its home grounds.

Thoughtful Scouts

Moscow

A GREAT tribute is paid to Scouting by the famous Russian singer, Chaliapin, in his book. Referring to his visit to England in 1914, he states, "I was much struck by the good work done by the Boy Scouts at Newhaven, London and Glasgow. The boys came to every car of the trains to offer assistance to foreign travelers.

"The attention they paid to one Jewish family was quite touching. They amused the children, who were in tears, reassured the distracted parents, joked and laughed with them, looked after their baggage, and did it all so adroitly and with so much humanity that it drew tears of admiration to my eyes."

In Lighter Vein

Demand on Savings

Crœsus: "Why don't you make a practice of saving $10 a week?"

Diogenes: "I tried it once and the installment collectors wouldn't stand for it."—*Chicago Daily News.*

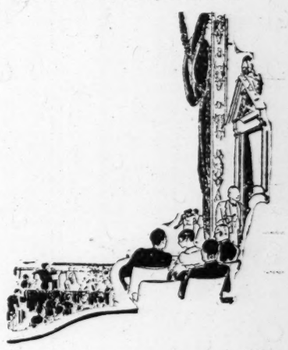
Same Start

"Mamma," questioned five-year-old Jennie, "am I as tall as you are?"

"No, dear," was the reply. "Your head comes to my waist."

"Well," continued Jennie, "I'm just as short as you are, anyway. My feet are as far down as yours."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE THEATER TALKERS



Life

He: "They have excellent acoustics in this theater."

She: "Yes, and they're so polite, too."

But Not He

We had to face the north wind, coming home from a visit to a nearby neighbor on a cold winter night. Little Alden trudged along without a word. His father asked him if he was cold.

"No, I'm not; but, boy, that wind sure is!" he answered.—*Liberty Magazine.*

System

"Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?"

"Yes, very. She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."—*What Cheer?*

Strange

The professor's wife was speaking. "I must say, James," she said, "that you do not look so well dressed as you used to."

"That's strange," said the professor thoughtfully, "for they are the same clothes."—*Children's Newspaper.*

A Tip?

Traveler: "Did you find a roll containing $50 under my pillow?"

Pullman Porter: "Yes, suh; thank you, suh."—*Washington Dirge.*

Brevities

Dallas News: One reason why we stopped playing golf was because we could never lose the ball in a shady place.

San Francisco Chronicle: Poor farmers! Not a single broadcasting station is fair enough to provide setting up exercises at 4 a. m.

Detroit News: Some day a manufacturer of shirts will spend 5 cents apiece putting regular collar buttons in the neckbands of same, and sell 2,000,000 the first year.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Saw one of Uncle George's cows lying in the shade today and she was chewing away at a great rate—
SNIFF SNIFF
But the strange part of it was, there didn't seem to be a bite of food near her—
And still she chewed and chewed until finally my curiosity got the better of me and I wiggled my tail and said, "For goodness sake! Will you tell me what you have been eating all this time?"
"I'm not eating anything," she said, "I'm chewing my cud"—
Oh!" I said and waited for her to explain what a cud was but I guess she was too busy chewing it to explain anything—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Corn—Drought—Wheat—and Hoover

THE prompt, well-conceived and hopeful measures President Hoover has initiated to help meet the drought which has suddenly become the United States' greatest immediate concern, emphasize again his peculiar fitness to handle some of the extra-political but most vital functions of the Presidency. Recent months may have shown Mr. Hoover as somewhat less than comfortable in the tortuous toils of partisan politics, but in the planning and prosecution of vast works of economic or humanitarian relief he is not only at home, but uniquely useful.

The extent to which relief will be necessary or effective is not yet clear. Rains are already alleviating the situation in some sections. And where there is no rain the President cannot bring rain. But where there is no grain—particularly corn—because of extraordinarily dry weather, the President may be able to bring grain, at least to the extent of facilitating its transfer to needy sections from those having an oversupply.

It is in this direction that Mr. Hoover's efforts are bent. He has set on foot a quick survey by the Department of Agriculture to determine the needs and at the same time has started negotiations with the railroads to determine what can be done toward easing the shipment of grain to stricken regions and the shipment of cattle out of those where pasturage has failed. Governmental influence to obtain lower freight rates for such purposes is not unlikely. Another probable measure of relief is the granting of freer farm credits through federal agencies.

While estimates of probable losses are large, such as $200,000,000 for Ohio and $100,000,000 for Missouri, in many states the losses on corn will be at least partially compensated by increased prices for wheat. With the hogs and cattle of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys going on an enforced wheat diet, much of the surplus of that grain is certain to be wiped out. In Indiana it is believed 40 per cent of the wheat will be fed this year, while from the Kansas State Agricultural College comes a report that 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of hard winter wheat are being used to fatten stock. Within the last few days September wheat has been selling two cents a bushel below corn, but such inroads on the supply will surely be reflected in rising prices.

Thus the drought may prove not entirely disastrous. Indeed, while hardships may be severe upon certain individuals and sections, it is not impossible that for the country as a whole the crop reduction will turn out a blessing in disguise. It is well known that a smaller total crop often brings a larger cash return. Thus last December the fifty principal crops of the United States for 1929 were valued at $8,580,528,000, which was 1 per cent more than for the previous year although yields were 5.3 per cent less. The same thing is true of individual crops. In 1926, for instance, the American farmers gave to the public 8,000,000 bales of cotton more than in 1923 and received $600,000,000 less for them. A destruction of useful products is a loss in the sense that it curtails the world's supply, but it may mean no loss in the monetary value of that supply.

Drought may accomplish in a week what all the efforts of the Farm Board and agricultural advisers have failed in months to do in the way of obtaining reduced production by persuading farmers to plant less acreage. And the result may—for the nation as a whole—be beneficial. That, however, should not lessen the effort—of the nation as a whole—to ease the burden upon those sections which stand the loss. President Hoover's energetic action should have willing and warm support throughout the nation.

Old England—Modern Manners

KEEN students of manners in England are reported to have come to a conclusion that a distinct change has taken place in the attitude of the English people toward many of their national institutions. The Lord Mayor's Show, it is averred, is no longer regarded with reverence by London citizens; voices have even been raised in protest against allowing the show at all, for what is the sense, it is asked, in stopping the traffic in the city for the passage of an antiquated coach carrying on an unnecessary errand a plumed and scarlet-robed dignitary accompanied by an uninspiring procession of tableaus?

Again, the Royal Inclosure at Ascot was recently condemned in the popular press as an outworn device to cater to the instincts of snobs. Even such historic and still seemingly popular occasions as the Derby and the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, it is declared, show unmistakable signs of having passed their prime.

What, then, has happened to distract the attention of Englishmen from the traditions of their past? What new institution has captivated their imaginations and has deprived them of their traditional instinct for pageantry? The answer is as simple as it seems to be unanimous: the cinema! What avails the Lord Mayor's show, it is asked, or the Derby or the boat race when every cinema is full of attractions devised to beguile the imagination of young and old, of rich and poor?

The cinema, however, is the effect rather than the cause of the alleged loss of prestige of England's national institutions. For the present age is out of tune with the leisurely processions and amusements of the past. The populous cities of today, too, are ill-adapted to the pageantry of less fast-moving days. A break with tradition, even in a country so devoted to old ways as England, seems to be inevitable. It is gratifying that the break is rather slow; for it would certainly be a loss to the world if Old England were to vanish without leaving her mark on modern England.

Lords and Commons

THE persistence with which the House of Lords attempted to modify the British Government's Coal Mines Bill has come near to precipitating a conflict between the two Houses of Parliament. The Labor Government staked its reputation on this bill and could not face its own supporters if it sacrificed the policy of a reduction of hours in the miners' working day. Only the utmost ingenuity avoided a complete break between the houses on that point.

The crisis may have been averted, but the feeling in political circles in England is that it has only been postponed. At any moment when the Conservative Party, which is predominant in the House of Lords, feels that it is on safe ground in challenging a Labor or Liberal government, its friends in the upper house can throw out a first-class measure passed by the Commons, and if there is no general election, keep it off the statute book for at least two years. A struggle over this issue took place in 1910 and 1911 between the Liberal and Conservative Parties, after the latter had thrown out Lloyd George's land budget. The Government of the day had to invoke the favor of the Crown and threaten the creation of hundreds of Liberal peers in order to pass the Parliament Act.

Since that time the power of the House of Lords has been diminished, but by no means crushed. It is deprived of the right to reject a money bill, but it can veto any other measure in two consecutive years, and such a measure must be passed by the Commons in three consecutive sessions before it can become law, without the Lords' consent.

The charge brought against the upper house is that it always expresses the will of one party and one party only. A Conservative government is never hampered by it. A Labor or Liberal government is always liable to be hampered by it. Many persons who agree that there ought to be some check on a majority in the House of Commons nevertheless feel that a hereditary unelected House of Lords is not sufficiently impartial to carry out such a responsible duty. Its present attitude accelerates the demand that, if its power of revision and veto is to be maintained, the House ought to be reconstituted and made in some way representative.

Bathtubs Are Not Enough

CULTURE is not inconsistent with the machine age, according to Henry Ford, in a "rail fence" interview the other day. Indeed, he declared that the machine age, so far from wrecking culture, actually embodies it. He was quoted as saying:

> Every industry takes in almost every art. We need beauty in everything, and culture should be a thing of practice, not something apart. Every article should be a thing of beauty, well made and well thought out, and then there will be a market for it.

Although some may gather from this that Mr. Ford is confusing art with crafts, and æsthetics with economics, nevertheless there is a measure of force in his contentions. It is axiomatic that the greatest periods in art have coincided with times of prosperity. Athens and Florence were prosperous trade centers during the Periclean Age and the Renaissance. And as for beauty and utility, there is no doubt that artistic appreciation is more likely to be enhanced by handling lovely than ugly things.

Evidently, there must be a high level of culture among all the people. It will not be sufficient that every family, as in Mr. Ford's vision, shall have a bathtub. Bathtubs will help, but their presence is no more a guarantee of culture than is their absence. More than bathtubs will be needed; more, too, than motors and planes and radios. Such products are often mentioned as time-saving machines. So they are. They are also, in their common use, too often time-wasting devices. Just as some people read "light fiction" when they don't know what else to do, so, many turn on the radio, with no thought of what the program may be, or go out in the car or the plane just for a "ride."

This brings us to what is perhaps the main issue. Stuart Chase, in "Prosperity," reports that hours of labor are fewer, the number of Americans subjected to factory discipline is declining, the life-span of the population is growing longer. Mr. Ford in his recent interview said that there never was a better chance for the individual worker; more machines are needed to build more machines, and that is developing a high class of labor, correspondingly well paid. In other words, the American worker has more money and more leisure. What is he doing with them?

Li Hung Chang, thirty years or more ago, was visiting America, which even then was hustling. Said his host in New York: "If we hurry we shall catch a train that leaves ten minutes earlier." Said the Chinese: "And what shall we do with those ten minutes?" Will Americans—and other "moderns"—use the time machinery saves them and the money it gives them in idle talk, in aimless dashing about the landscape, or in frantic search for amusement? Only when men become willing to devote unlimited time and effort to individual achievement and to turn somewhat from material comfort and pleasure toward mental and spiritual growth are they ready for the highest artistic attainment.

Is Obsolescence Obsolete?

WHILE predictions of a reaction from the 1929 level of business activity were by no means few even before the stock market crash last fall, it is to be doubted that many observers foresaw the length to which the then imminent trade recession would extend. On the face of the situation it seemed impossible that an economic structure keyed to the pitch of 1929 and supported by the requirements of a huge and prosperous population could be slowed down for more than a brief period by business readjustment.

From this same viewpoint it would seem now that if there were a sufficient number of persons with enough requirements to put business where it was last year, there should have developed during several months of reluctance on the part of the buying public enough requirements to lift business out of the rut before now.

Perhaps there is one factor in this case that has received inadequate attention. That factor is obsolescence. Obsolescence is a comparatively new word in business. But, under present-day merchandising methods, where, above all things, "it pays to advertise" and to keep on advertising, and have something new to advertise, obsolescence was to be depended upon to keep things moving.

The idea was so constantly to improve the things of today that the things of yesterday would become immediately obsolete. And there was an element of progress in the idea. But it was allowed (perhaps because of the necessity of moving things ever more swiftly) to degenerate into a mere fad for change. Last year's motor-car may actually lack the conveniences believed necessary this year, but the fact that last year's dish pan was done in green enamel, and this year's is in blue, has seemed hardly sufficient reason to spend dollars that do not go out of date.

And people are more inclined to agree with this view in times of depression than in financial fair weather, which is in all probability the reason for the remarkable "sales resistance" noted by sellers in recent months. The last nine months have done much to halt careless buying and the abuse of the obsolescence idea. Dish pans do not wear out in a year. But there are things which do, and business should now be ready to supply the genuine need for replacing such things. It will then be more firmly grounded on purchases due to true obsolescence.

1917-18: 37,568; 1929: 33,061

HERE is a striking comparison, and one which merits study: the American fatalities in action during the World War totaled 37,568; the American fatalities from automobiles during 1929 totaled 33,061. This fact is driven home in a recent cartoon by J. N. Darling published under the caption, "Why All This Discrimination?" That the number of automobile fatalities calls for definite and drastic action none will deny.

Just the same, there is another side to the shield, which it were well not to ignore. These 37,568 fatalities of the war years were mostly men in the prime of life, who were sacrificed to the world's intolerance and hate. They were drawn perforce into the maelstrom of destructive forces in the inevitable turmoil of war's frightful ravages. The 33,061 of 1929 were victims of foolishness and carelessness in many cases, it is true, but more particularly of the fact that to date one of the greatest advances in the world's material history has not yet been completely controlled.

Before passing final judgment on this situation, therefore, it might be well to balance the countless frightful after effects of the war, aside altogether from bodily injuries, against the equally countless blessings that the automobile has conferred on millions of individuals. After all is said, however, nothing can excuse the unnecessary and inordinate loss of life due to the automobile. That an agency so capable of good should be linked in such close association with tragedy is in the highest degree deplorable. This fact calls for the greatest individual care and watchfulness as well as vigorous legislative measures.

The Perseids' Annual Show

COUNTING the Perseids is offered as possible entertainment for Americans on the night of August 11-12. For the benefit of those who may be uninformed on Perseids, it may be desirable to say that they bear no relationship to dried peas, California pea beans, dahlia bulbs, nor any other germinative seeds. Perseids are nothing more than meteors or shooting stars, and on or about August 10 each year, when the earth passes through the locality in which they spend their summer vacation, they put on their annual "shooting" exhibition.

And so natural scientists, desirous of getting all the information they can concerning the number, brilliancy, colors and general behavior of these Perseids, have asked the public to obtain front seats for next Monday night's performance and take notes on the big show. The admission is free and the final curtain will not drop until after 3 o'clock in the morning. Applicants for seats are advised to bring their opera glasses and umbrellas. The show will go on whatever the weather happens to be. No rain checks will be available. If the night is clear, astronomers believe that good counters may be able to check up fifty to one hundred and fifty meteors an hour.

No prizes or medals are offered for the highest count—not even one little Perseid, if one should happen to reach the ground big enough to be seen under a microscope. Enthusiastic meteor hunters who desire to take part in the game are urged to sign their entrance blanks early and send them to the American Meteor Society. The show will begin just after dark on August 11 and will be staged in the northeast. After the show the children will be invited to go about with baskets and pick up all the aerolites, siderites and siderolites they can find on the ground, the child bringing in the largest number to receive one bolide.

Editorial Notes

Just in case you are thinking of making such purchases, it may be interesting to know that joss sticks, muzzle-loading muskets, canceled stamps, broken bells, and cellos manufactured before 1880 are among the articles still on the free list under the tariff law.

Now that the little red schoolhouses of America are to receive city school facilities by means of the wireless, radio may become an equally important "R" with its three famous predecessors.

All United States lawn tennis needs just now is a couple of Bobby Joneses.

Glacier Park—the Summer White House Grounds

ONE drops into Glacier Park, so to speak, without any warning that the train is approaching it. On the horizon, a few miles before reaching this corner of the Rockies, a rugged ridge of peaks is visible—a smoky blue haze hanging over them—but as the train wends its way through cattle and sheep lands, there is little to indicate that a curve in the road and a high trestle lead immediately to the Glacier Park station.

"Once you have seen the Rockies, you'll return again and again," is an oft-repeated truism of the mountain lover. This may explain why President Hoover, a world traveler, is planning to spend a vacation in Glacier Park this summer.

Glacier Park lies in northwestern Montana, on the southern edge of Canada adjoining that Dominion's Waterton Lakes Park. With its 1500 square miles it is not half the size of Yellowstone, its neighbor a few hundred miles southeast, but what it lacks in size, curious phenomena and spectacular effects, it makes up for in the sheer beauty of its towering peaks, its glaciers in the crevasses, its blue-green mile-high lakes, its Indian welcome, and its icy blasts of wind from mountains of solid rock and ice. For the national park contains 250 lakes and sixty glaciers within its borders. And, if Glacier lacks those attractions of Yellowstone which beckon at every turn of the road, it possesses an individuality among national parks in a land where each challenges the others for supremacy.

* * *

To ride for an hour on a lake in the sky and near its end to find a cluster of bungalows rejoicing in the picturesque name of Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is ample reward for the long motor ride in the brisk air of a typical morning in the Rockies. Luncheon here, with a dozen glaciers in view across the emerald-green lake, is an experience in itself to those whose customary vista at lunch is the spires and towers of New York. Indeed, can such a spot as New York exist at all, one wonders, as his gaze wanders from peak to crag!

Tradition to the contrary, Indians actually do smile, and appear to enjoy life to the fullest. For the benefit of visitors a nightly "powwow" is held on the veranda of the Glacier Park Hotel. With the rugged peaks of the Rockies forming a background, and with chairs drawn up around a semicircle, Chief Two Guns White Calf and his associates perform a series of grotesque dances to the accompaniment of tom-toms, make speeches in the Blackfeet tongue which are translated into English by another chief—a Carlisle graduate—and complete their performance by a dance into which, one by one, the women of the audience are drawn, "in order," as they are told, "that they may go home and tell their friends they danced with the Indians."

Occasionally, a visitor is inducted into the tribe of Blackfeet, if he be either a friend of the Indians or one who, as in the case of the writer, may, perhaps, tell in printed words of the Indian tribe. The ceremony consists of an introduction to each chief, who gives the initiate a hearty handshake. Chief Two Guns then makes quite a little speech in his own language in which, it may be inferred, he passes a few choice comments upon the candidate, but which the interpreter translates into a welcome on behalf of the tribe.

* * *

The white brother is then turned around, his back to the tribe, and given a lusty shove, after which Chief Two Guns yawns and the interpreter announces the title bestowed.

Fortunately, one is not required to memorize the names of his fellow chieftains. These, however, later were learned to be Chiefs Verry Child, Weasel Feather, Middle Calf, George Bullshill, Short Man, Calf-Tail and Boss-Ribs.

The language and handicraft of the elder Indians are being lost. The younger generation are not disposed to look with favor upon the earlier greatness of the Indian, nor to regard his arts as being worth emulating. They prefer to acquire the white man's habits; hence the war dance, performed upon the hotel veranda, was done entirely by the older chieftains.

That kindliness was not unknown even in tribal warfares was evident as three elderly chiefs repeated, in pantomime, their one-time appeal to the warlike Sioux, when they came to them to beg for food and shelter. In gestures, as eloquent as a political speaker could employ but with no words, they asked for aid, pledging themselves to peace forever after. Gravely, the Sioux warriors, impersonated by other Blackfeet chiefs, listened and nodded assent. Finally, the pipe of peace was passed and aid was extended to their neighbors in need.

* * *

The Indians are not all that Glacier Park has to offer, however. Prominent in its attractions, at the moment, is Two Medicine Chalet, where President Hoover will be quartered. Here on the shores of a mountain lake 300 to 600 feet in depth, some five miles long, nestling in the shadow of Mount Rising Wolf, Mount Rockwell and Appistoki Peak, is a rustic group of chalets, or bungalows. One large building contains, on its ground floor, a combined dining room and social hall, with a cheerful open fireplace.

Near by, facing the lake, is the cabin to be assigned to the President, a pleasant little bungalow of a story and a half, with screened windows looking up the lake and toward the mountains. Stiff breezes blow down the lake, and the President, fresh from the heat of Washington, will find in this spot, not only recreation and comfort, but a panoramic view which will brush away the cares of state. As a fisherman, he will find well-stocked streams and lakes within easy traveling distance by motor, by launch or over the trail. And the overshadowing proximity of the Rockies will make for a sense of peace and solitude in striking contrast to the turmoil of public life.

Back along Two Medicine Lake, thence by automobile to St. Mary's Lake, with its chalets at either end, and on, by motor, to Many Glaciers, where a more imposing hostelry stands, its broad windows affording a panoramic view of water, mountain, glacier, all surmounted by a blue sky with fleecy white clouds.

* * *

Colored strata of rock in overhanging ledges glint golden in the afternoon sun; an American eagle soars over a high peak; ripples of waves reflect the bright rays, as a boat with fishermen returns from a visit to a distant nook; a scene primarily for the admirer of natural beauty, but one, as well, for the artist, the naturalist, or, particularly, the geologist. For here, in Glacier Park, the contortions of the world's surface may be studied to excellent advantage.

Historically, too, the territory presents a gold mine of information. One is reminded of Lewis and Clarke and their expedition of discovery into the Northwest, resulting, eventually, in the Louisiana Purchase, for it was in this region that they had their most thrilling adventures and escapes. It was they who, first of all white men, viewed the sculptured gorges, the superb waterfalls, the roaring canyons of Glacier Park, as it is now known, and the regions on both sides of it, for their indomitable courage enabled them finally to conquer the Rockies and Sierras and to reach the Pacific Ocean.

The ride "out," as it is termed, follows the incoming route, but ultimately a loop will be possible, for on the western slope a highway costing $200,000 a mile is being built, with turns and twists over hanging precipices and deep canyons, which, observers assert, will exceed the famous Cody Road into Yellowstone for breath-taking experiences in motor travel.

Back to Glacier Park Station; to the Indian chiefs with their war dances, their "dance of the long hair"—euphoniously, if now incorrectly, named for the women—and their obeisances to the "sun god." Back to the Empire Builder train, named in honor of James J. Hill, pioneer of the Northwest's railroad and agricultural progress.

As one turns reluctantly from Glacier, there can be no better term to employ than the Blackfeet's all-inclusive phrase, "Okai, isti-posto," meaning something like the white man's colloquial "O. K." F. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Tokyo

TOKYO

EFREM ZIMBALIST and his wife, Alma Gluck, will visit Japan this September for a series of concerts, in which they will appear together. This will be Mr. Zimbalist's third visit to the Far East during the last decade, but Alma Gluck's first. He has proved one of the most popular concert artists among the Japanese. For the last ten years several of the leading musicians of the world have appeared in Tokyo each season, and have always packed their theaters at prices which are higher than those asked in New York.

* * *

Because of the business slump and the necessity of readjusting expenses, about thirty officials of the Government Iron Works at Edamitsu recently voluntarily tendered their resignations, thus cutting down the expenditures of the works and making way for younger officials. Most of those resigning are nearing the pension age. It is reported that many more government officials plan to take similar action soon.

* * *

Americans in Japan celebrated Independence Day with elaborate programs at both Yokohama and Kobe. In Tokyo, the celebration was simple, Tokyo Americans later going to Yokohama to join in the celebration there. At Yokohama a children's sports day was held in the morning, and in the afternoon there was a baseball game, a golf tournament, rowing races, a tennis tournament and a lawn bowling tourney. A dinner dance was held in the evening. A similar program was observed at Kobe.

* * *

More than 1,000,000 rats have literally flooded into northern Manchuria, endangering crops there. Serious floods of rivers in Siberia are held responsible for this invasion, which the peasants are preparing to oppose, the rats floating or swimming down the swollen streams. They are of a species which does not attack man or domestic animals.

* * *

An athletic field, with facilities for baseball, basketball, soccer, rugger, volley ball, tennis and track and field events, has been opened at the base of Mount Fuji by Waseda University of Tokyo. The field can be used as a skating rink in the winter, and the near-by mountain slopes will afford opportunity for skiing.

* * *

The highest decoration of the Republic of Finland, that of the White Rose, has been awarded Denichi Ishii, chairman of the board of directors of the Imperial School Children's Association, through the Finnish Minister of Tokyo. The award comes in recognition of Mr. Ishii's service in promoting world peace and international good will among the younger generation. Supported by Count Goto, Mr. Ishii organized his association seven years ago and has devoted himself to the education of children along international lines.

* * *

Four thousand feed bags containing grain were distributed in Osaka on Horse Protection Day as part of the campaign to educate drivers how to treat their horses properly. A horse parade, participated in by mounted police and members of several riding schools, was held. The day chosen was the Day of the Horse, in the Month of the Horse, in the Year of the Horse, according to the old Chinese calendar.

* * *

Japanese residents in Vladivostok and other parts of Siberia are reported to be leaving in large numbers, due to the growing pressure brought to bear upon them, largely economic, by the Soviet authorities. It is reported that Chinese business men are also quitting Vladivostok for their homeland.

* * *

The city of Tokyo is to build an apartment house for the exclusive use of widows with children who are having difficulty in making a living. The apartment house will be able to care for about thirty families, and rents will be cut to a minimum.

* * *

Five thousand six hundred registers, containing the signatures and messages of famous persons who have visited the Imperial Palace here, are being burned by the Imperial Household Department. They date back twenty-three years, and contain such famous signatures as those of Prince Ito, Prince Katsura and Prince Aritomo. In Japan the signatures of famous men are especially treasured. To its dismay, the Imperial Household Department discovered that pages from some of these books were being stolen and making their way to curio shops, so the decision was taken to burn them.

* * *

Nanking has objected to the use of the word "Shina," the term generally used by Japanese when referring to China. It is asked that "Chuka Minkoku" (Japanese words), meaning Middle Republic, be used instead, and that all letters to China hereafter carry these ideographs. Local Chinese are unable to give a linguistic reason for objection to the term Shina, but state they believe it carries a note of contempt as used by the Japanese.

* * *

Soshitaro Tanaka is being sued by his brother's widow to compel him to accept an inheritance of $185,000 left him by his brother. Mr. Tanaka gives no reason for his declining the money.